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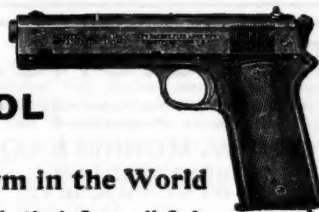
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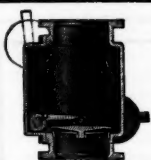


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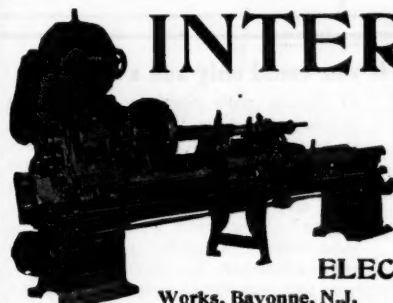
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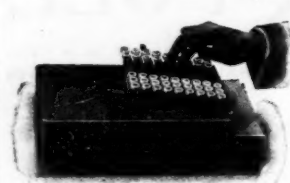
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1906.

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Whether the inauguration of Brig. Gen. James F. Smith, late U.S. Volunteers, as Governor General of the Philippines, a few days hence, will be followed by any pronounced changes in the administrative policy of the insular government is as yet a matter of conjecture, but we are inclined to believe that certain changes could be made to the benefit of the best interests of the islands. The retiring Governor General, Judge Ide, is a man of high character and kindly purposes who has striven earnestly to conciliate the Filipinos and win them to the loyal support of American authority. Among a considerable class of educated and enterprising natives this effort has evidently been successful, and the relations between that class and the insular government appear to be all that could be desired. On the other hand, Governor Ide's conciliatory methods, his extreme mildness in dealing with agitators and fanatics engaged in spreading discontent, and his apparent reluctance to adopt vigorous measures for the suppression of lawlessness have, we fear, been construed by the ignorant and turbulent masses of the natives as a sign of timidity and lack of confidence, the result of which has been to retard rather than promote the establishment of orderly conditions. When the situation in the islands of Samar and Leyte recently became unbearable and got altogether beyond the control of the civil authorities, the Army was called upon by Governor Ide, and the outlaws were suppressed in short order, but whether the work performed by the Army will all have to be done over again at some future day depends largely upon the policy adopted by the civil government in dealing with the disaffected districts. The most serious outbreaks of lawlessness during Governor Ide's administration have occurred in the immediate neighborhood of Manila—in the provinces of Rizal, Cavite and Batangas—where organized and, in some cases, uniformed, bands of armed ladores have committed numerous outrages, some involving the destruction of life and property, during the last year. The lawless spirit which prompted these crimes has undoubtedly been encouraged by a mistaken notion among the ladrone leaders that the United States Government was unwilling to support the insular authorities in a vigorous policy against the offenders, and that there were wide differences of opinion among the American people as to whether force should be used, if necessary, to maintain order in the islands. Moreover, Governor Ide has shown a degree of forbearance in dealing with political agitators and seditious propagandists which has greatly increased the influence of trouble-makers of that type. There is a steady growth of political agitation in the more populous provinces which has derived much encouragement from the moderate policy of Governor Ide and from the utterances of Americans like Mr. William J. Bryan who, during his recent tour of the islands, frankly advocated independence for the Philippines. An example of the effect which these causes have upon the Filipino agitators appears in the fact that Dominador Gomez, one of the most aggressive of native politicians, assured his hearers at a public meeting in Manila, on the night of Sept. 9, that he had reason to believe that England, France and Germany would promptly recognize the Filipino republic which he is laboring to establish. He also announced that he was collecting money and using it in sending cablegrams to Europe to create a sentiment in favor of a Philippine republic, and that favorable replies had been received. In view of the general situation in the archipelago, in which the demoralizing political agitation is merely an incident, the inauguration of the new Governor General is a matter of great importance. If the event shall be followed by the institution of a somewhat firmer policy in dealing with organized lawlessness and seditious agitation the outlook for durable peace and order in the islands will be considerably brighter than it has been in the last year.

Strangely enough, some of the politicians who pretend to see grave peril to the nation in the maintenance of a

large standing army—say of 200,000 men—in the United States, are vociferously in favor of placing all the railroads of the country, some 214,000 miles in all, under government ownership. Those roads employ 1,296,000 persons who, under the manipulation of the party in power, could be organized into a political machine tenfold more menacing to popular institutions than a large American army ever was or ever could be.

If it be true as reported, that the authorities of the Louisiana State University have refused to admit to that institution several ambitious young Filipinos who desired to enter for the purpose of making a study of scientific agriculture, the fact is most regrettable, and doubly so if, as stated, the refusal was prompted by prejudice against the Filipinos as a people. Assuming that the case is correctly set forth in the published reports, it further illustrates the unwillingness or the inability of a certain portion of the American public to differentiate between the Filipino and the negro. The Filipinos, among whom, especially in Manila and other cities in the islands, there is a considerable element who are highly cultured, hospitable and progressive, bitterly resent this prejudice on the part of the Americans, and their feeling in the matter is one of the most serious obstacles to the establishment of harmonious conditions under American control in the archipelago. The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department and the civil authorities of the Philippines are working together in an energetic effort to promote the material development of the islands, and in pursuance of that effort are placing a large number of promising young Filipinos in institutions of learning in the United States where they may acquire a practical knowledge of advanced agriculture and other industries. Upwards of one hundred of these young men are now pursuing their studies in various parts of the country and their services as teachers and promoters are expected to contribute largely to the future development of the islands, but this expectation would be grievously disappointed if they were sent back to the Philippines feeling that they had been regarded in the United States as merely on a level with the illiterate American negro. If that feeling were once implanted in the Filipino mind it would do more to foster the spirit of discontent in the islands than any other single cause.

What Brigadier General McCaskey said about long practice marches and the duration of summer camps of instruction in his annual report, which we published last week, will not be received with entire approval as will be observed from an article we publish on another page, and the remarks on the same subject by Lieutenant General Corbin, who does not agree with General McCaskey's prediction that the length of the marches and the work required in camp will tend to discourage re-enlistments in the Infantry arm of the Service. The real question is as to the proper training of the men for active duty. It will not do to lower the necessary requirements of duty to popularize the Service. But if General McCaskey's views are well-founded—and he is an officer of large experience and keen powers of observation—it may be necessary to devise some means of overcoming the results which he foresees. His suggestion that practice marches should be over distances of less than 100 miles and that the duration of summer camps be limited to three weeks should lead to an instructive discussion of the whole subject of such training by other commanding officers who have been associated with this year's movement of troops. The institution of camps of instruction and of practice marches in connection therewith is a new undertaking in our present Army system. Its value is hardly to be determined by the experience of a single year, but it is not too early to begin an inquiry as to its results in their bearing upon the troops both individually and collectively. General McCaskey's criticism opens the way for such an inquiry and we hope it may be both prompt and thorough. While General McCaskey's protest against the system is the only one that has come to our notice, he says his views are shared by the majority of the officers and men whom he has interviewed.

Major Albert Todd, U.S.A., Military Secretary, Department of Dakota, in his annual report to the Department commander, Brigadier General Bubbs, points out that while the new system of keeping records as enjoined by G.O. 191, W.D., Series 1905, has succeeded in preventing the duplication of records, it is not thought to be an unqualified success. Under it there is more or less uncertainty as to the whereabouts of any particular record, and papers received at the Military Secretary's office are referred to the various staff bureaus to which they pertain and thenceforth, generally speaking, all trace of them is lost. "I would recommend," Major Todd goes on to say, "that there be but one office of record at department headquarters, all papers being entered there on receipt and all subsequent action also recorded there. Where the paper itself is to be retained at department headquarters it should be kept in the office to which it pertains. This proposed system would require that all papers pass through the office of the Military Secretary, which requirement I believe to be to the interest of the Service. At present there is much correspondence conducted direct both from superiors and inferiors with the heads of bureaus at department headquarters, which should go through regular channels. Only by chance very often does the department commander learn of certain business being thus transacted of which he should have primary knowledge. The proposed system would require a less

total number of record clerks, as with records all kept in one office the labor could be so systematized as to be done by a fewer number of men."

One of the most outspoken protests against the suggestion that a competition in gunnery be arranged for representatives of the navies of the United States and Great Britain comes from Mr. Fred T. Jane, the noted English writer on naval questions. In an article published in the London Daily Chronicle he declares that the idea is pernicious and should be nipped in the bud. Naval gunnery, he points out, is not sport, but work, done in deadly earnest with a definite purpose in view, namely, to kill the enemy before he can kill in return. "Hence," he adds, "it is to the last degree undesirable that anybody should know too exactly how well or how badly we shoot in comparison with other navies. There would be danger, too, of unpleasant antagonism such as once occurred between two cruisers, one British, one Russian, on the China Station many years ago, before the era of traditional hostility on the water. The two ships had an entente and a friendly discussion arose as to which was the superior vessel. Paper was produced and calculations made on a mutually agreed-on basis. Great wagers were made. In the end the Russians showed conclusively on paper that theirs was the better vessel. 'I'd give five years of my life,' cried the British captain, 'to put it to the real test.' There were no more ententes after that, but fervent hopes for the 'real test.' We do not want such hopes in the British and American navies, but an international shoot would certainly produce them."

When the President on March 15, 1904, issued his order stipulating that when a pensioner has passed the age of sixty-two years he shall be considered disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and therefore entitled to a pension of eight dollars per month, with an increase to ten dollars per month after the age of sixty-eight years, and to twelve dollars per month after the age of seventy, it was predicted that one result would be a marked reduction in the cost of administering the Pension Bureau. This prediction has been fulfilled, as is shown by a memorandum just issued by the Pension Commissioner according to which he has turned into the Treasury an unexpended balance of \$201,348 left over from the last fiscal year. The money was saved not on pensions themselves, but by refusing to fill vacancies in the offices, whose force is larger than is needed for the business that comes up every year, Commissioner Warner saved \$92,552. The activities of the special examiners who travel from place to place making inquiries into claims for pensions were curtailed, with the result that \$60,000 was shaved off the per diem expenses of these officials. Under the President's old-age order, the number of examinations by medical surgeons was materially reduced. Thirteen thousand dollars more saved. The force of clerks in the pension agencies throughout the country was reduced, cutting \$7,000 off the payroll. A saving of \$11,000 additional was effected in other ways.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., who is traveling in Europe, is quoted in cablegrams from London as strongly opposed to American intervention in the affairs of Cuba. "We fought for Cuba's independence," General Miles is quoted as saying, "and why should we take it away? After any war there's a certain percentage of the population that is infected with the spirit of restlessness, but remember that for eight years Cuba has behaved herself admirably. I have heard all this talk about Cuban unreliability. I heard it years ago about Mexico, about Chile and other South American peoples. I tell you there's no more reason against Cuba's running itself than there is against Mexico or Chile being on its own bottom. What has happened and what is likely to happen in Cuba affords not the slightest pretext for intervention by the United States. We are not the police of the world. It is too big a job for us. The Spanish War wasn't a war of conquest. For 125 years the United States have not indulged in any wars of conquest, and when we start on that tack it means an end of the republic. How many newly-born republics would have carried on themselves as well as Cuba during the first six years of existence? We have troubles of our own after a considerably longer experience of running ourselves, but when those troubles occur we do not welcome interference."

Speaking of the military forces of the United States, Winthrop's "Military Law" says: "In time of war the Regular contingent has commonly been supplemented by a force of volunteer troops: in the Civil War indeed the volunteers composed by far the greater portion of our Army. Though in some particulars of its organization assimilated to the militia, this force is in fact as well as in law quite distinct from therefrom. Originated under the constitutional power 'to raise armies,' not under the power, 'to provide for calling out the militia,' it is also distinguished from the militia in the persons composing it, in the period of service, and in the duties upon which they may be employed. The militia is composed of citizens between 18 and 45 years of age, their term of service cannot exceed nine months, and they cannot be used for the invasion of a foreign country or for military service abroad (McCall's case, 5 Phila., 259). The employment of volunteers is not limited by any of these restrictions. That this force, though differing from the Regular that it is resorted to for a temporary purpose, is, equally with the latter, a part of the Army of the United States, has been expressly held and adjudged."

A correspondent of the Newport, R.I., Herald protests against wearing a uniform resembling that of the Navy by street cleaners, bootblacks and others whose association of the uniform with menial occupations brings it into discredit. This correspondent says: "If a sailor puts on civilian clothes he is welcomed in all of the pleasure resorts, and this is true even if he is known to be a sailor, which proves that it is the uniform and not the man that is objectionable. Have you ever heard of bartenders, chauffeurs, bootblacks and street cleaners, or any of the various other organizations wearing the policeman's uniform, cleaning streets in them? The mail man, the fireman, the policeman, and even the Army uniforms are respected, so why is it the naval uniform cannot be treated with respect? What business has a street cleaner with a sailor's collar on his clothes? Do the people whom the street cleaners represent buy these clothes from the training station at auction? If so they should not be allowed to sell them for that purpose. The whole uniform is disgraced by too many outsiders wearing it. Even the officers of the yachts wear the Navy fatigue blouse the officers wear. The yachts' scullery department wear the chief petty officers' uniform. The men before the mast in the yachts and the 'street cleaners' wear the bluejackets' uniform. I do not blame the business men for ejecting men in uniform from their places, because if the Government will not compel others to respect the uniforms, we cannot blame others if they do not respect what the Government won't respect itself." There appears to be the same difficulty in England as in this country concerning naval uniforms. A seaman of the Royal navy was refused refreshment in a Piccadilly restaurant, for the sole reason that he was in uniform. Fortunately for the bluejacket there were others present, besides foreign waiters, who could not brook this insult to the King's uniform, and who quickly counteracted it by making him their honored guest on the spot. An enactment was passed a few years ago, making it a crime to bring British military or naval uniforms into ridicule by utilizing them for advertising purposes, by wearing them at fancy-dress balls, or by even using them at all for theatricals other than those held in licensed places. The wearers of the uniform should have equal protection.

Capt. John P. Wade, U.S.A., aide to Major Gen. James F. Wade, while in camp and on the march this summer, with Squadron A, N.Y.N.G., witnessed a practical demonstration of the working of an emergency draught device in use in that command, which impressed him as a highly valuable appliance. It is an auxiliary harness consisting of a plain Dutch collar connected by a strap and buckle to the spider ring of the saddle, and not very dissimilar in general appearance from a breast strap, to prevent the saddle from slipping. To this collar rope traces are attached by snaps, and by similar snaps at the other ends they may be attached to the traces of the leaders of the wagon team without even stopping the wagon. The troopers whose horses are thus employed may remain mounted or may dismount and lead the horses, and the efficient force of the team is increased from four to six horses. The device is simple and its use in actual work has shown it to be thoroughly practical. Writing of this appliance in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, Captain Wade says: "In my opinion it would be a very good thing to have at least two of these issued to each troop of Cavalry and a larger number to each light battery of Artillery. These Dutch collars could be worn by the horses of the cooks, who nearly always ride with the troop wagon. By their use the team's work on heavy hills could be greatly lessened. They are so easily attached to the leaders of a team that no delay is caused while on the march. In Light Artillery they could be used to advantage when a horse is wounded or killed. By this device a gun might be hastily removed from a dangerous position. The extra weight added to the equipment has to be considered, but I believe their practical value would more than compensate for the added weight."

The Army Co-operative Fire Association finds the losses sustained by Army officers in the San Francisco fire last April, insured in the association, will be approximately \$36,000. This amount, however, does not include the losses suffered by officers who carried no insurance. It is estimated that the total losses incurred by officers in the great fire will easily reach the \$100,000 mark. One Government warehouse, located on Montgomery street, containing the effects of a large number of officers, was totally destroyed. Under its laws, the Army Co-operative can not pay on damages or losses due to any one fire a sum aggregating more than \$10,000, such sum to be apportioned among those sustaining loss. The executive committee has decided that the San Francisco fire was one fire, and its power in the payment of these claims is limited to the above sum, pro rated among the losers. The action of the committee is final, except that the constitution grants members the right to appeal. Such appeals are submitted to a vote of the association at the next annual meeting, which vote decides whether the action of the committee shall be sustained. The committee has already advised the interested members of this action and of their right to appeal if dissatisfied with the decision.

A correspondent, whose heart is moved with sympathy for our cadets at the Military Academy, makes the following comment upon the system of discipline in vogue at West Point: "The proud declaration by Rear Admiral Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, that there was 'not one stayback' at Annapolis this year, shows that the Admiral considers other punishments more fitting than

that of curtailing the furlough allowed the cadets by law. In four years of drudgery at the Military Academy cadets are allowed by law a furlough after two years. Under the present regime the list of those punished by depriving them of this furlough was unprecedented. The rigid discipline and the constant tension make the recreation the law intends highly necessary for growing young men. At Annapolis they have a month each year, and if not taken off by demerits, they have Saturday as a relaxation from discipline; they can visit. At West Point it is one continuous grind. After two years the middy has a cruise around to the most fashionable watering places. After four years he travels, and travel alone is a liberal education. There is a question in many minds whether it is lawful and just to take away a cadet's furlough? and this question will, I am told, be taken up with the authorities in Washington this winter. The most primitive corporation to-day on this hemisphere is West Point—where the black-book is supreme, and the old-time polish of manner and good breeding run riot. Young men are being constantly graduated from West Point who clip the King's English peacefully and cannot get through a dinner creditably. They need more furlough, more contact with polished people."

In the course of a thoughtful article opposing the suggestion of the Interparliamentary Union that contraband of war shall be restricted to arms, ammunition and explosives, and that even between belligerents private property shall be as immune at sea as on land, the Cincinnati Enquirer contends that such an agreement would make maritime countries like Great Britain invulnerable at what is now their weakest point, inasmuch as they would prevent the establishment of any blockade except to shut out munitions of war, for if private property may not be interfered with at sea, it would be wrong to prevent its reaching those to whom it belongs, and a country that would be otherwise crippled and exhausted might be enabled to continue the fighting indefinitely by outside assistance. "By all means do away with war if possible," the Enquirer continues. "Use every honorable means to avoid it. Negotiate and arbitrate to the last limit. But when it comes, if come it must, make it as terrible and effective as civilization will admit of. Such a war is more likely to be brief and to accomplish its purpose than one that is hedged in and restricted by international agreements intended to mitigate its severities. Nations go to war to destroy each other's power to fight and resist, and the sooner one or the other reaches that stage the better for both. Any change in conducting national hostilities should be in the direction of abbreviating and not protracting them as the rules proposed seem liable to do."

The statement having been made in one of the New Orleans papers that the Louisiana would not be sent up the river to that city this fall, but would remain off the jetties, the Navy Department has received a considerable number of letters and telegrams urging a reconsideration and calling attention to the size and draft of vessels constantly going in and out of the river. Secretary Bonaparte replied that no decision on the subject has been made and none can be made until the time when it is proposed to send the Louisiana up the river. Then a careful examination will be made of the conditions and if it is found practicable the Secretary will be glad to order the Louisiana to proceed to an anchorage in front of New Orleans, but if on examination it is found that there is any risk that the ship will ground in going over the bar or in approaching the jetties he will decline to authorize such a risk. In this connection it is recalled that while the Illinois was successfully docked at New Orleans in November, 1901, the conditions in April, 1903, were such that it was found impossible to send her in. In view of this experience and the information of the Department that the conditions just outside the jetties are liable to frequent change, the Department will not be able to decide definitely as to the arrangements for the Louisiana until an examination at the time she is expected off the mouth of the river shall disclose the exact conditions at that time.

"There may seem to be no better reason," says the Brooklyn Eagle, "why a sailor when on liberty should be compelled to wear his uniform than there would be to force a policeman to wear his uniform in his hours off. No one would think of insisting that a policeman should take his wife or sweetheart to a theater in his uniform, and yet, absurdly enough, it is considered strange that a bluejacket objects to that sort of compulsion. There is one aspect of this uniform question which those at the head of the Navy do not seem to have taken into consideration, and that is the sailor's right to be inconspicuous. It is not pleasant for a man always to wear a uniform that singles him out among his fellow men. To make a bluejacket bear about with him his badge of duty is in many cases to rob shore leave of much of its pleasure. Who will say that the man-of-war's man has not as much right when on liberty to sink his identity in the plain citizen as any other uniformed employee of the Government?"

One of the most interesting and valuable historical works ever prepared under direction of the Government has been completed by Capt. John R. M. Taylor, 14th U. S. Inf., who left Washington on Sept. 6 to join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. It is a history of the Philippines prepared by Captain Taylor from official documents and papers captured from the Spanish and

insurgent governments. The work is devoted principally to the American occupation of the islands and to the operations of the insurgent government. Captain Taylor served in the Philippines during the war and there collected a large number of these papers, having in mind the compilation of an official history. He brought to the work, on which he has been engaged in Washington under the Bureau of Insular Affairs for four years, a literary aptitude and scholarly discrimination which has made the work absorbingly interesting and accurate for the reader. It treats of the Philippines under Spanish rule with a thorough knowledge which no other American author has had an opportunity to obtain. When the work will be published is not yet known, but it is eagerly looked for as of value to any person who desires to get a comprehensive view of the Philippine problem. The history will not enter into the many perplexities of the present government in the islands, but will be confined to the past.

Commenting on the loss of the Montagu, an English writer calls attention to the fact that all classes of British warships, and especially the larger, are under-officered in their higher ranks. The Montagu, like all of her class and of the class above her, had just the same number of superior officers as the 74-gun ship of the Crimean war period—a captain, a commander and a navigating officer, either a commander or lieutenant. There being no comparison between the duties the two classes of ships have to perform, the commanding, that is, the driving force of the ship ought to be much superior in numbers, and if possible in quality also, to that of the ship of from sixty to one hundred years ago. It is argued that a rear admiral might be given the command of a single battleship or first-class cruiser. The Dreadnought ought to be as satisfactory an employment for a rear admiral, with a captain under him, as many of the minor squadrons or the superintendence of a dockyard. The value of a single ship like the Montagu would cover the increased cost for twenty years, not to speak of the saving in prestige and in other ways.

Ex-Attaché of the Tribune reports that the royal family of England are a source of profit to the State instead of an expense. They have commuted the revenue of the crown lands to which they are entitled by right of ownership for a sum a million dollars less than the amount they yield to the national exchequer, after all the expenses of its management, the civil list of the King and Queen, and the allowances of the royal princes and princesses have been deducted. In fact, the calculation has been made that instead of Queen Victoria and her family having been a source of any expense to the national exchequer, they have since 1837 benefited the State to the extent of at least \$35,000,000—that is to say, they have relieved the taxpayers from that amount of fiscal burden, thanks to the bargain concluded by Queen Victoria near three-score and ten years ago, and renewed by King Edward at the time of his accession, in 1901. The agreement will come to an end at his death, as it is impossible for him to bind his successor.

The committee in charge of receiving subscriptions for the portrait which is to be painted of the late Col. Arthur L. Wagner have announced that the subscription list will soon be closed. It is intended to use the money obtained in having a portrait of Colonel Wagner painted and placed in the Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. The request for contributions has been most satisfactorily answered by the officers of the Army and the sum of \$826 has already been received by the committee. Subscriptions have averaged from one dollar to two dollars, which shows the general response which has been made. Subscriptions will be received until the list is closed by Capt. William M. Wright, General Staff, on duty at the War Department in Washington, and by Capt. M. F. Davis, on duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth.

Governor Terrell of Georgia was at the Navy Department this week for the purpose of arranging with Secretary Bonaparte the date for the presentation by the State of Georgia of a silver service to the new battleship Georgia, which is now receiving its finishing touches at the yards of the Bath Iron Works, and will be put in commission very shortly. It is understood that the big ship will go either to Brunswick or Savannah, Ga., some time between the middle and last of December and there receive the silver service to be given it by citizens of Georgia.

The President has approved the recommendation of Secretary Bonaparte and it has been formally announced at the Navy Department that Midshipmen P. E. D. Nagle of the Second Class and Ernest H. Colerick of the Fourth Class at the Naval Academy, both of whom were reported deficient in conduct, will be dropped from the Academy. Midshipmen Francis P. McCarthy and George W. Struble of the Second Class and Selby S. Reid of the Third Class, who were also reported deficient in conduct, though in a less degree, will each be turned back one class at the Academy.

Fort Brown, Tex., is to be discontinued as a garrisoned military post, and Co. H of the 26th Infantry on temporary duty there is to proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for station. Fort Brown will be in charge of caretakers employed by the Quartermaster's Department.

SAN FRANCISCO GENERAL HOSPITAL.

We are in receipt of a typewritten copy of the "History of the U.S. Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.," compiled and written by Capt. H. H. Rutherford, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., under the direction of Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, department surgeon general, U.S.A., commanding, in compliance with S.O. No. 1, War Department, Jan. 4, 1905. We are told in this history that the necessity for a large Army general hospital at San Francisco was one of the incidents of the war with Spain in 1898. Division field hospitals were found inadequate to the needs of the Medical Service, owing to the climatic conditions of San Francisco, and a temporary general field hospital, with accommodations in the brick barracks at the post of Presidio, was established. Toward the end of the year the War Department recognized the necessity for a more permanent establishment at the base, and in G.O. No. 182, Dec. 1, 1898, made the general field hospital at the Presidio the U.S. Army General Hospital. The location of the site was determined by the Commanding General and the Chief Quartermaster, Department of California, and in the matter of selecting the general plan, style and quality of structure of the plant, economy was allowed to play an unduly important part.

The site is situated about one-quarter of a mile from San Francisco bay, between the post of Presidio and the city of San Francisco. The climate is like that of San Francisco, perhaps more severe, the location being such as to receive the full force of the sea breezes, through Golden Gate, and the heaviest of the fogs. During the dry season the considerable amount of traffic over the roads and drill grounds creates quantities of dust, which are swept over the hospital by the winds; while during the rainy season, one-half of the year, owing to the slight elevation and the proximity of the sea and numerous marshes, there exists a markedly high relative humidity. As would naturally be expected, insects, flies, fleas, etc., abound. The location of this site has often been regarded as the one great mistake in the hospital's formation.

Contracts for the construction of the buildings, at a cost of \$113,339.50, were let early in the year 1899, and by July of that year, though by no means complete, the hospital was made ready for occupancy. The hurried construction and acceptance of the building were due to the urgent need of accommodations for the numerous invalids from the Army in the Philippines. The buildings are framed with California redwood, weather boarding and shingle roofing; the foundations are concrete and brick bases laid well into the ground, upon which are set wooden pillars, variously elevating the buildings above the sloping ground on an average, perhaps, six feet. The plumbing is modern, but in some particulars not of the best quality or patterns.

The general ward furniture was, for the most part, cheap, of slight durability, and in certain cases unsanitary. As instances may be mentioned the cheapest iron jointed beds, wooden bedside tables, cheap wooden chairs, screens, trays, etc. The surgery was quite crude in all particulars, and for the greater part of the first year, aside from an operating table of cheap pattern, necessary basins, etc., was equipped with nothing more than the ordinary Arnold sterilizer and a scant supply of instruments and appliances, a number of which were of old and obsolete patterns.

Prior to the date of the opening of the new plant—that is, from December, 1898, to July, 1899—the hospital was run with little regard for system or order, and can hardly be said to have been an organized institution. After the new plant was opened, however, and a number of commissioned officers of the Regular Army were assigned, when the daily number of patients rose to several hundreds and the hospital had become a more permanent and elaborate concern, a scheme of organization into departments, with a suitable administrative system for each, was worked out and established. The credit for this work is due Capt. H. G. Shaw, Asst. Surg., U.S.A., who was executive officer at this time, and Capt. James M. Kennedy, Asst. Surg., U.S.A., who at various times during the period of organization had charge of the mess and property departments and the Hospital Corps Detachment.

There are now two kitchens for patients. In the kitchen at the General Hospital a number of improvements are now being made by the installation of a complete set of steam kettles for meats and vegetables and a set of urns on a steam table for coffee, tea, hot milk and water. In the vegetable and meat basement connected with this kitchen a cold-storage room has recently been added, which will enable the hospital to preserve its foods at a moderate cost. All diets that may be required for patients (full, light and special) are prepared in this kitchen. They are sent to the wards in special rubber-tired carts designed for that purpose. These carts were installed in 1900, are of wooden structure and poor quality. The doors of the dining room are opened at the sounding of mess call. Each patient as he passes in presents a meal ticket to an attendant stationed at the door for this purpose. The tickets are counted and the wards checked after each meal. The number of tickets received from each ward is entered on the attached form, which is then compared with the number of patients reported for mess hall on the diet orders of the respective wards. A check is thus maintained and the surreptitious feeding of ex-patients and others, a standing evil which is always to be contended against, is prevented.

In July, 1899, shortly after Major Girard had assumed command, Capt. James M. Kennedy, Asst. Surg., U.S.A., took charge and in a short time had modified and instituted a system of management which put the mess department on a definite and practical business basis. Although Captain Kennedy's charge was but temporary, his system remains in vogue to the present day.

During the first six months of the year 1901, or rather up to June 10, there were no additions or alterations of great importance to the plant. On June 10 a fire destroyed the patients' and Hospital Corps dining rooms and kitchens, the medical, ordnance, quartermaster's and baggage storerooms, the carpenter and paint shops, ward F and a portion of ward G, and a tent hospital of forty-five tents. It involved a loss to the hospital of approximately \$56,000.

The rebuilding of the structures destroyed was undertaken at once and completed before the end of the year. Ward F was entirely remodelled. An additional building for library and chapel combined was also constructed during the year, having been planned and authorized on Colonel Girard's recommendation.

The new kitchens were completed and equipped during the month of November, and in point of equipment possessed considerable advantage over the ones destroyed in the fire.

For efficiency of service rendered and for improvements in plant, equipments and organization, 1903 was the hos-

pital's red letter year since its foundation, a fact perhaps due to the combined effects of time and circumstances. The preceding four years of service had demonstrated the defects and made clear the justifiable demands of the hospital; so that under a new and liberal administration at Washington and a new hospital administration this year was ripe for unprecedented progress. A post exchange established in 1904 has been found of great value.

The medical officers in command of the hospital have been the following: Major W. S. Matthews, U.S.V.; Col. A. C. Girard, U.S.A.; Capt. James M. Kennedy, U.S.A.; Major William P. Kendall, U.S.A., and since March 1, 1904, Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, Deputy Surgeon General, U.S.A.

Executive officers: Capt. H. G. Shaw, U.S.A.; Asst. Surg. C. C. Collins, U.S.A.; Asst. Surg. Henry H. Rutherford, U.S.A.; Asst. Surg. B. J. Edger, U.S.A.; Asst. Surg. J. H. Allen, U.S.A., and Asst. Surg. J. F. Hall, U.S.A.

Quartermaster's department: Capt. U. G. McAlexander, 13th Inf.; Asst. Surg. C. C. Collins, U.S.A.; Asst. Surg. E. W. Rich, U.S.A.; Asst. Surg. E. P. Rockhill, U.S.A.; Asst. Surg. B. J. Edger, U.S.A.; Asst. Surg. J. H. Allen, U.S.A.; Asst. Surg. J. F. Hall, U.S.A.; Post Q.M. Sergt. G. Williams, U.S.A., has been assistant.

Commissary department: Capt. U. G. McAlexander, U.S.A.; Asst. Surg. C. C. Collins, U.S.A.; Asst. Surg. E. W. Rich, U.S.A.; Asst. Surg. E. P. Rockhill, U.S.A.; Asst. Surg. B. J. Edger, U.S.A.; Asst. Surg. J. H. Allen, U.S.A.; Asst. Surg. J. F. Hall, U.S.A. The commissary sergeants on duty at different times have been John C. Walser, A. Wellenstein, L. W. Beardslee, P. J. Lynch, John W. Konder.

REMARKS.

"The achievements of 1905, more than any year in its history, have extended the scope of the hospital's usefulness and fixed its future importance in the Army. These achievements were largely an outgrowth of the continued development of the institution and its work, or, perhaps, more truly the result of the foresighted policy of Colonel Torney, as Colonel Torney's aim, since taking charge of the hospital, has been to develop a high standard of specialized professional services fitted to meet the demands of the Army. When the hospital was established its purposes were stated to be to receive the sick from troops enroute to and from the Philippines and to care for patients transferred to the States from the Manila hospitals, and this was the hospital's only real reason for its existence up to the present year. It now receives regularly all the patients from the Presidio garrisons—the post hospitals having been abolished in October;—and, of much greater significance, it is handling special cases from every department in the States." Officers and men suffering from obscure diseases and considered probable subjects for retirement or discharge, for disability, are being sent here for preliminary observation and report; serious surgical cases, especially chronic ones, are being transferred to this hospital from near-by and distant posts for treatment, and eye, ear, nose and throat cases, throughout the West, are sent here instead of to civilian specialists, as formerly. The hospital has also been made, during this year, headquarters for dental work for the Department of California.

Following is a numerical statement of admissions and dispositions of regular troops during year 1905:

A, from Islands; B, from States; C, total.			
	A	B	C
Remaining in hospital December, 31, 1904	131	199	330
Total admissions during the year	553	1,204	1,757
For gunshot wounds	19	8	27
Diarrrhoea and dysentery	129	57	186
Malarial fevers	12	21	33
Typhoid fevers	3	3	6
Rheumatic affections	11	35	46
Veneral diseases	54	140	194
Injuries	36	150	186
Insanity	31	17	48
Alcoholism	1	33	34
All other cases	257	740	997
Total returned to duty	200	723	923
Discharged S.C.D.	86	86	172
Discharged by expiration	91	33	124
Deaths	12	26	38
Deserted	12	7	19
Transferred to Hot Springs, Ark.	4	13	17
Transferred to Fort Bayard, N. M.	57	20	77
Transferred to Government Hospital for Insane, Washington, D.C.	24	5	29
Otherwise disposed of	90	295	385
Remaining in hospital Dec. 31, 1905.	108	195	303
Maximum number patients in hospital one day, January 19, 1905			347
Minimum number patients in hospital one day, September 13, 1905			171
Mean daily average of patients in hospital for year			232

ARBITRARY MILITARY ARRESTS.

Major Joseph W. Wham, U.S.A., in Harper's Weekly, tells the story of the arbitrary arrests during our Civil War and the part played in them by Capt. Martin Burke, U.S.A., who was put in command of Fort Lafayette because he was recommended to Lincoln by General Scott as a man who would obey orders without asking questions. On giving him his orders, Lincoln said, slowly and impressively: "I am going to put you in command of Fort Lafayette, which stands in the mouth of Hudson River. You are to go there and stay, never, as you will soon see, for obvious reasons, coming ashore, even for a moment, lest some sheriff or other civil officer get service on you and compel the production or release of some or all of the prisoners which I may be compelled to confine there. All prisoners sent there will be confined by my authority and released by my order, and while there must be treated with the utmost care, comfort, and courtesy, but by no means allowed to escape. They will be released at once on swearing allegiance to the Union, and complying with other formal matters which will be attended to through the War Department. No sheriffs or other civil officers must under any circumstances be allowed to land at the fort. Strictly obey these orders and look to me for protection." Burke never for one moment exercised the slightest discretion. All orders were alike to him—to be obeyed literally. Major Wham says: "To illustrate by a typical case which actually occurred in my own town of S. A citizen of much influence had been from the very commencement of the war a strenuous supporter of the Confederacy, and had by his course—making speeches, hurrahing for 'Jeff Davis,' etc.—discouraged enlistments and encouraged desertions. He and others like him scattered all over the North were keeping up a damaging

fire in the rear, so some of them were arrested, with the result that the fire in the rear measurably ceased. For it was decidedly unpleasant to turn in at night, and find yourself in the morning thundering on and on toward the rising sun at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Usually the fast train did not stop at S., but one night it did. Twenty or thirty minutes after the train had gone it was discovered that the 'citizen' was also gone. It was afterwards recalled by the neighbors that two gentlemen alighted from the train and walked quietly up town, on the opposite side of the street, from 'the citizen's' office. That they turned at the first corner, crossed over, walked down the other side, and that 'the citizen' went with them, but it was all done so quietly and quickly that no one, not even his family, for some time realized that he went as a prisoner. This sort of thing all over the North had a very quieting effect, and was equal to the best days of Fouché." As we have heretofore stated, the number of arbitrary arrests during the Civil War counted up into the hundreds of thousands.

A PLEA FOR OUR SAILOR VETERANS.

U.S.S. Hancock, Sept. 5, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There is a great deal of truth even if there is not much poetry in the enclosed lines. The imaginary case of Tom Brown is being enacted in real life every day "throughout" the Service. The great majority of the men, when they are taken from the shafts and the harness removed, are so exhausted after 30 years' steady duty that they give up the ghost within a year or two. That is not right. They have earned a little rest. How is it we see no old pensioners here as we do in England, France and Germany? And what glorious old fellows those are, with their stories and patriotism, "shouldering a crutch to show how fields were won." Why, they make the finest recruiting officers in the world, those old campaigners, who in the evening of life under the village tree or in the city ward, recount their past exploits on field or foam to a group of spirited boys—

"For every drop of blood we spent
Did not that flag give value plenty?
Were not the children as they went
Thronging round their father's tent
Soldiers at ten, heroes at twenty!"

Bravo! Beranger. The verses were written to impress upon the mind the hardships of 30 years' service, and to emphasize the necessity of reducing the term to 25 years as proposed in Senator Penrose's bill.

WILL STOKES.

TOM BROWN.

Boatswain's Mate, U.S. Navy, Retired.

Poor Tom! Poor Tom! He's gone at last,
And in the grave his anchor's cast.
He struggled hard, 'gainst doubts and fears,
To finish up his Thirty Years
And get retired; but 't was too late—
He dropped dead just outside the gate.

Poor Tom! A braver, handier tar
Ne'er trod the decks of man-o'-war,
But Thirty Years' sea-faring can
Suck up the marrow in a man;
Aye, Thirty Years of fo'castle life
Mangles a body like a knife.

Through many a wild night-watch at sea
Tom often told his hopes to me,
How, if he lived to be retired,
(Presumptuous hope!) he then aspired,
After the battle and the breeze,
To spend his last few days at ease.

And many a yarn Old Tom would crack,
Of Rio and the Yellow Jack;
His leg was crushed in Ninety-four
In a typhoon off Singapore;
And he was there that famous day
With Dewey in Manila Bay.

His cheek was tanned by every clime,
The tropic blaze and arctic rime;
A sea-dog of the cleanest breed
That ever served a nation's need,
Keen-fanged and staunch, till Death appears—
Death and the doom of Thirty Years.

In twenty years a pension fat
Your firemen and policemen get
For easy duty done at home;
Tom's "beat" was on the ocean foam
From pole to pole, with flag unfurled,
Guarding your homes against the world.

Thirty long years of naval life,
Apart from children, home and wife;
Thirty long years of do and dare;
Thirty long years of wear and tear,
Till limbs were numb and head was gray;
Thirty long years—up to the day!

Note:—The present law requires 30 years' service in the Navy or Army before a man is eligible for retirement and only those of marvellous physique and vitality can survive the ordeal. Ordinary men are quite worn out after the strain of 30 years' high pressure life on a modern warship, and the great majority upon retirement live only long enough to give a few gasps, and die like poor Tom Brown. This is discouraging, cruel and unwise; and a sorry reward for the hard and faithful service of our sailors and soldiers. Let us hope the Twenty-five Year Retirement Bill now before Congress will soon become a law, if only as a stimulus to enlistment and an incentive for good men to re-enlist and follow up the Service.—W. S.

THE FLAGSTAFF AT FORT DUNCAN.

Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Coahuila, Mex., Aug. 31, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the winter of 1868-69 General (then Lieutenant) Lawton with a detail of soldiers and wagons made a trip from Fort Duncan, Texas, to the Frio canyon for the purpose of securing two poles for a flagstaff. A large tree was found for a lower mast and a smaller one for a top mast. These trees were delivered by General Lawton and myself to the commander at Fort Duncan, and a flagstaff, upper and lower masts, were made of them. I believe the flagstaff now standing at Fort Duncan is the identical staff erected by Lieutenant Lawton at that time. They were cypress logs and were expected to last many years. An inquiry through your JOURNAL would bring out the fact as to whether the flagstaff now standing is the one erected by Lieutenant Lawton. If it was ever changed for a new one, some of the older Army officers, who served at Fort Duncan, will recollect the incident. I have been in and about Fort Duncan and Eagle Pass much of the time since the first flagstaff was erected after the war, and do not remember of any change having been made. If the flagstaff now standing is the one erected by General Lawton, I think steps should be taken to preserve it at some military post occupied by troops.

J. N. SHAFER.

NOTES ON THE MANEUVERS.

Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 10, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Strong conviction exists in many minds that our system of umpiring may be seriously, perhaps dangerously, faulty. With me this impression is the result of experiences in maneuvers here and at Manassas, and has been deepened by comments of umpires and reports of operations in former years. Umpires have preached caution and sung cover till free movement, bold enterprise, venturesome spirit and daring action, without which war cannot be waged, are looked on as fatal error, for which officers must undergo heavy losses, amounting in many cases to their entire commands.

Feeling is fast spreading that all movements must be through tunnels and man and horse be encased in steel. Its effect is seen in every problem, and Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery show languor as if doped. May we not be sowing seed whose growth and fruitage will seriously injure the Army?

On screen work the other day, three of our contact troops could see each other about lunch time. The guidon was used to signal a stop. This suggested giving each troop a few days for use by scouts on line of contact. Much riding and wear of horse and man might be saved. The objection that the enemy might read our signals could easily be met. Latrines used here are the best I have yet seen. Mixture of lime and water is kept in the trough and all contents removed daily by the odorless excavator. I have inspected those of no other regiment, but with us the method has fullest success and there is no more odor than in the closets of the best hotel in New York. For long encampments, this scheme should be universal. Large size and weight of troughs is a defect that may be corrected by some simple device, and they could then be manufactured and stored for immediate use. This is strongly urged by sanitary considerations, which at all times are vastly more vital than those of tactics or strategy. The claims of these have always been admitted, while those of the former are just making themselves heard.

Canvass shelter for horses should be allowed. It could be in convenient sections, three or four of which could cover a picket line. Mercy, justice, gratitude, economy, all counsel greater care of the poor animals.

The exercises have covered all of minor tactics and allotted to each of its branches ample time for progressive instruction. This began with troops and companies and ran through squadrons and battalions, regiments and brigades up to include the division. By permitting them to place the blocks and handle the tools, officers have been given, as in an object lesson, clear ideas of attack and defense, security in march and camp, and the use of ground and cover. The course, divided into five periods of nine days each, comprised the essentials of operations in war, and G.O. 7, Provisional Brigade, Fort Riley, July 27, 1906, shows the plan for the work of the sixty days' encampment. General Wint and his chief of staff are to be much congratulated on this order and its execution, and no mistake would be made should it be adopted as a basis of instruction in future annual maneuvers.

All field officers—some of them several times—have been allowed to command brigades, while their seniors would be excused and become observers. In the last four weeks I have really learned more of handling troops than I had in the thirty odd years of prior service.

Umpiring, I believe, has shown improvement. The criticism above, which is intended to bear on a system, not on a special case, is nevertheless in my judgment just and true, and to my mind our rules for umpires need revision. I think this matter so important that the best ability and experience should be set to work studying and determining the most suitable methods.

Captain Nolan, just relieved from the General Staff, gave last night an instructive and very interesting lecture on French maneuvers, and among many things described in thrilling way the screen of 10,000 troopers. Each contact squadron—little larger than our troop at war strength—was preceded by a carefully chosen officers' patrol. The picture, touching my sense of awe and grandeur, made our efforts seem mean and little, and I could not escape a sharp sting of grief and envy. I had the same sort of emotion when as a country boy I first set eyes on the sendors of New York and especially the pictures and statues in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The most striking feature in the great picture was the officers' patrol a thousand yards in front of each contact squadron. And it was a carefully selected patrol.

We had done screen work that day and the day before. Thirteen troops were in contact, four in support and eight in reserve. Two of the troops were under captains, twenty-three under lieutenants—largely, second lieutenants. Not a single troop had more than one officer, though all battalion adjutants and quartermasters were used.

How, then, could we have officers' patrols without putting sergeants in charge of our contact troops? How make an effective screen? Can you not set a force at work that will open the eyes of Congress to our desperate lack of officers, and of the prime need of instant remedy?

A different season would be better for maneuvers here. From 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. this whole region has been a vast furnace and we have got all the heat and dirt of the firemen. Six weeks would be enough, and from Sept. 15 to Nov. 1 the proper time. This would allow rifle competitions to be finished, and many more officers to attend.

JOHN C. GRESHAM, Major, 9th Cavalry.

OUR SOLDIERS DEFENDED.

Headquarters, 29th Inf., in the field near Dale Creek, Wyo., Sept. 4, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In a recent number of your JOURNAL I read with interest an article in regard to the U.S. Regular soldier, written by an English party from Salt Lake City, Utah. Now, this article contained many strictures which I, as a U.S. Regular myself, cannot permit to go unchallenged. The writer makes statements that would give anyone unacquainted with the facts a most erroneous idea of the Regular soldier in general and the soldiers stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah, in particular. In this case the strictures are leveled directly at the 29th Regiment of Infantry, and, as a self-respecting member of that organization, I deny many of the statements contained in this, the aforesaid article.

In England, as anyone who knows anything of the subject knows, raw recruits are not sent to the Lanciers and the Queen's Life Guards or the Scots Greys. The men of the crack English regiments are all men of long service. Naturally, these men are well set up and of good appearance. The men of poor appearance, of slouchy gait with hands thrust deep in pockets, of which your

correspondent wrote as being seen on the streets of Salt Lake City, had probably joined the regiment inside of thirty days. I think they could hardly be expected to gain the set-up and carriage of an old soldier in that time. The picture he, "J. M.," drew of a dirty, slouchy, unwashed specimen of a soldier with a torn blouse and unsteady gait is quite dramatic, but this man, instead of being the rule and overlooked by all, is probably doing penance for a week's absence without leave to the tune for six, sixty. Such cases as he describes have a faculty of finding their way to the guardhouse in our Army as well as in any other well-regulated army. Such actions are not the rule, but are frowned down upon by every self-respecting member of this Army from the rawest recruit on up through the ranks to the lieutenant general in command. The average U.S. Regular soldier is a well set-up, well dressed, self-respecting and unassuming American citizen, and on the firing line has proved on many occasions the superior to any other fighting man on earth. It is slightly galling to see him compared in unfavorable terms to Tommy Atkins, with his forage cap tipped on one side, his red monkey jacket, and the swagger stick which is his constant companion. We, of the U.S. Regular Army, do not think such airs add one inch to the height of the man and look at them as wholly unnecessary.

As for the stricture he puts on the sergeant mixing with the privates and thus losing his control and influence over them on the theory that "familiarity breeds contempt," it is all bosh. The non-commissioned officer in the U.S. Army does his duty because it is his duty, not because there is some officer within sight or hearing. That is the secret and key-note of the prowess of American arms from time immemorial—it is the doing of duty for duty's sake, not from compulsion.

You need not feel afraid to visit Salt Lake City. You will have no cause to bring your head at any spectacle the U.S. Regular may make there. I can assure you that you will feel well pleased with the showing that we, of the 29th Regular Infantry, will make there. I say this on my honor as a U.S. Regular soldier.

CLARENCE WILGUS, 1st Serg't., Co. L, 29th Inf.

PLEA FOR THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Aug. 28, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am glad to see that at last some one has seen fit to say a word for the Philippine Scouts. It has always seemed to me to be a rather curious state of affairs that men who are considered capable of the performance of the duties which devolve upon the lieutenants of Scouts, and who have performed these duties with such complete satisfaction, should receive so little consideration from the Government. The secret of so much apparent neglect and injustice probably lies in the fact that, as a rule, the Scout officers are men who have no political influence or affiliations. Almost without exception they are men who have secured their present positions through meritorious service in the ranks, and who are too closely occupied with the many duties which devolve upon them to spend any time in exploiting their position.

It is a fact that these officers were detailed to perform a duty for which there was no precedent in our Army. Our Regular officers had failed completely in making a success of manufacturing efficient troops out of our American Indians, and the great majority of them freely prophesied that the attempt to make soldiers of the Filipinos would meet with the same fate. However, it has been proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Scout organization is a complete success, and this success is unquestionably due to the men who have been placed over them as officers.

The question uppermost in my mind is: Why should these officers who have proven their ability and worth so clearly, and whose services have been, and are, so satisfactory to the Government, not receive some consideration at its hands? Surely, no men in the military service of this country have ever performed a more arduous service, nor one which has been more completely successful and satisfactory. While these officers say but little for themselves, it is the unanimous opinion of every man, military or civil, who is conversant with the situation, that there should be some legislation enacted toward placing these officers on a footing which would promise them some satisfaction for the services they are rendering.

As matters now stand, there is no provision for their retirement when they become incapacitated either by age or sickness for further service, and the best they can hope for under present circumstances is that they may be permitted to return to the ranks long enough to be retired, possibly as privates, or to resign and accept the same pension as they would be entitled to if they had been discharged as enlisted men.

The writer is not speaking of long-drawn suppositions, for he has had a little personal experience. He served as an enlisted man in the Regular Service for over six years, and was then commissioned as a second lieutenant of Scouts. After a little over three years' service as such he was compelled, because of disability incident to the Service, to resign his commission. He is now in civil life, with his earning capacity badly impaired, a constant sufferer and at constant expense for medical attendance. He is the recipient, and a grateful one, of a pension that amounts to just half the amount that he had drawn as an enlisted man in active service. This is no cry of distress, but the above is cited to show by actual facts just what the Scout lieutenant can look forward to as a reward for his services. General Buchanan's remarks on this subject, in his recent report, as given in your issue of Aug. 25, but voice the opinion of every officer of high rank who has given this matter any thought.

Is there going to be anything done about it?

C. F.

ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Sept. 4, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There will soon be a meeting of the members of the Army Mutual Aid Association to act on the plan for putting the association on a sound basis. A great many members deprecate what they are pleased to term "useless agitation," but those who have studied the present condition and future prospects of our association alone realize how imminent is disaster; and personally I cannot too strongly urge officers who do not desire the labor of years to be at naught, to vote for the new constitution and to urge others to do so. So thoroughly do I believe that shipwreck will overtake the association within the next ten years, unless its financial affairs are put on a new basis, that I am preparing to withdraw from the as-

sociation, unless the action taken at the coming meeting shall be such as to guarantee the financial integrity of the society. Officers whose prospect of life is twenty-five years or more cannot afford to remain in a company which may leave them in the lurch, in middle or old age.

But the new constitution will insure the society against the future, and should be adopted without further delay on the part of the older members. One of the most distinguished members, Gen. George W. Davis, has, much against his previous convictions, become satisfied of the unsoundness of the present constitution, and his report of the results of his study should be convincing to all who are not biased. Though the present interests of older members be more or less injuriously affected, the perpetuity of the association, looking beyond their personal interests, demands a new constitution. The latter needs the vote of every member. Do it now.

C. D. RHODES, Captain, 6th Cavalry.

RATIONS AND CLOTHING FOR MANEUVERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There is a phase of the increased amount of field service and maneuvering which has not been considered and which should receive a free discussion by all officers of the Service and action by the General Staff—this is the allowance of a ration for officers while in the field and an increased amount for clothing for enlisted men. The experience and observation of the writer covers a period of nearly eight years in both the Philippines and two maneuver seasons in this country, and almost invariably while on the march he, in company with the other officers of the command, was compelled and willingly so, to subsist on the Army ration. To carry out the regulations to the letter, an officer's mess in the field with a large command would be compelled to have a retinue of civilian cooks and servants to run it properly and the expense of field service would be treble that of the garrison. There is no valid reason why we shouldn't eat the same things as our men and under the same conditions, and it is well known many do this at the present time. Why not make us all do it by special regulation and include our ration with the organization to which we are attached on those occasions?

No one who has ever been at a maneuver camp or followed in the wake or accompanied a command in the field will forget the numberless garments of every description strewn over the grounds, discarded as worthless. There is no gainsaying the fact that our enlisted force consumes on these occasions twice as much underclothing and outer garments as they do in garrison. It is remarkable the clean, neat and soldierly appearance our Regular soldiers present at parades and other formations at the dusty and muddy maneuver camps. It surely must be by the strictest management and economy that they save, cherish and lay aside this one clean uniform, and it puzzles the writer to know how they do it. In my opinion an extra allowance of twenty-five or thirty dollars would be none too much for them, to pay up for the losses they sustain by the hard and necessarily dirty and destructive field service. Let some of the older officers in the Service discuss this question in these columns.

ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

THE DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The writer of this article was recently honorably discharged the Service of the United States; he was given a certificate setting forth the facts that for three years he has been a most excellent soldier, has performed valuable duties, and a whole lot of other laudable things. This is all very nice and might bear some weight provided the tale was recorded on some kind of respectable material. But when all this hot air is given on a paper discharge—and none of the best at that—printed, not engraved, it is pretty near time to kick against this confidence game. The least our General Staff could do is to give us a respectable sheepskin—something worth keeping and to be exhibited with pride. No soldier worthy of the name would care to show the new certificate as a proof of honorable service. It is no better than a discharge without honor. Are we so poor or the authorities so mean as to compel a respectable American to accept this thing called an honorable discharge?

If it be necessary to retrench, why not begin at the top—who would think of presenting a West Point graduate with a scratch block diploma, setting forth the facts that the cadet had mastered the art and sciences of war, mathematics, civil and military engineering, physics, poker and highballs? No; this must be engraved on sheepskin! But when a poor miserable two-dollar-a-month Artillery unfortunate reports at headquarters for his final statements his commanding officer facetiously presents him with this new exhibition of asinine interference with time-honored custom. Compare the discharge certificates heretofore given with this flimsy affair and then shut up all this howl about respecting the uniform. How can you compel respect from outsiders when the very people whose obligation is to protect it treat it—and the wearer of it—in such a cheap and contemptible way. "Arise ye Goths and glut your ire."

BALLISTA.

CHAWRG AND SPESIFIKASHUN.

Apropos of President Roosevelt's recent order regarding the use of phonetic spelling in all public documents emanating from the White House, a correspondent writes: "Indeed, we live in an age of progress and revelations, and in order to keep pace with the march of advancement, new changes are constantly taking place in the Army. Many things in the Service to-day do not look the way they did the last generation, and from the present handwriting on the wall there is every reason to believe in the next generation a set of charges preferred by 2d Lieut. Thomas Carson against his 'striker,' Pvt. John Moore, 8th Cav., for stealing one of his dickies, will look like this:

"Chawrg and spesifikashun preferd aganst Pryvit Jon Mor, Trup A, Ath Kavalri.

"Chawrg: Kondukt to th prejudis uv gud order and militari disiplin.

"Spesifikashun: In that Pryvit Jon Mor, Trup A, Ath Kavi, did feloniusli tak, stel and kary awa wun diki uv th valu uv tu dolarz (\$2), th properti uv Sekund Lutent Tomas Karson, Ath Kavalri.

"This at Govnr's lland, Nu York, on th Atenth da uv Oktober, 2050.

TOMAS KARSON.

"Sekund Lutent, Ath Kavalri."

"P. S.—But wot du yu think wud hapen to Sekund Lutent Karson, Ath Kavalri, if he shud uz such spellin befor 2050, eh?"

THE NAVY AND CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Official announcement was made at the State Department on Sept. 12 that the cruiser *Denver* has been sent to Havana, and the gunboat *Marietta* to Cienfuegos to look after American interests in Northern and Southern Cuba, respectively. The *Des Moines* will be held temporarily at Key West, Fla., but sent to some port in Cuba if the insurrection in the island continues to grow and the demand for additional protection for American citizens is apparent. The insurrection in Cuba, which promises to demand active interference by the United States Government before it ends, will preclude the Navy Department from putting into effect its plan for the relief of the Newport, Dubuque, Paducah and *Marietta* from Santo Domingo waters and have those ships come home for repairs and for more congenial duty. It had been the intention to have those vessels relieved this fall by the *Denver*, *Des Moines*, *Tacoma* and *Cleveland*. Two of these ships have already been assigned other duty which promises to be of a permanent character, and the *Tacoma* and *Cleveland* may possibly be needed also for Cuban service. The *Marietta*, which it had been intended to bring home, has been sent to Cienfuegos and will probably be kept there indefinitely. Just how it will be possible to give the Newport, Dubuque and Paducah a respite from duty in Dominican waters cannot yet be seen.

Considerable mystery was attached to the sailing from Norfolk, Va., on Sept. 10 of the cruiser *Des Moines*. It was at first stated at the Navy Department that she had sailed "under sealed orders," but it was later ascertained that the *Des Moines* was bound for Key West, Fla., with a view to her ultimately being sent to Cuba to protect American interests. It is understood that the *Des Moines* was sent after a request had been received by the State Department from American citizens residing in Cuba to be given the protection of a United States warship.

One hundred and fifty-five officers and men from the U.S.S. *Denver* were landed at Havana, Cuba, Sept. 13, to protect American interests, upon the request of Mr. Jacob Sleeper, chargé d'affaires of the United States. The camp was established between the Senate building and the post-office on the O'Reilly side of the plaza. The men in addition to their small arms had a 3-inch field piece and two Colt automatic guns. The officers present were Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Miller, Ensigns J. A. Campbell, S. L. H. Hazard and Paul E. Dampman and C. A. Blakely. All except a small force of the marines that were landed from the *Denver* were withdrawn next day, according to press despatches, and are again aboard the vessel. The detachment on shore is guarding the American Legation. It was reported at first that the marines were guarding the palace, but Mr. Sleeper cabled the facts to the State Department. Whether the landing of the marines has constituted actual intervention is a question that has caused much discussion in Washington. Well-informed officers of the Government do not think that it has. Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte and Acting Secretary of State Bacon have both gone to Oyster Bay to consult with President Roosevelt, and it is admitted that the Cuban trouble will be talked over.

Conditions in Cuba are much the same as they were a week ago, though such changes as have taken place in the meantime appear to have been in favor of the established government. President Palma's attitude toward the revolutionary movement manifests an increase of firmness and courage which is in refreshing contrast with the timidity and temporizing spirit which characterized his earlier actions. The amnesty proclaimed on Aug. 27 promising full pardon to all rebels who surrendered has been withdrawn after having been contemptuously spurned by the revolutionary leaders. The press despatches conveying this announcement also state that martial law has been proclaimed in the provinces of Havana, Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio, in which the revolt has developed its greatest strength, and that the government has given notice that it will accept nothing short of the complete surrender of those in arms against its authority. Several engagements of more or less sanguinary nature are reported to have taken place in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, all of which are said to have resulted in favor of the government forces under the leadership of Americans, including a Captain Webster, who is described as having performed effective work with two Gatling guns. President Palma declares himself fully capable of suppressing the revolt, and the vigorous policy which he has instituted warrants the belief that his confidence is well-grounded. His call for an extraordinary session of Congress to assemble Sept. 14 is supplemented with the statement that the \$9,000,000 appropriated at the last session for public works will be transferred and used for war purposes, thus giving the government ample funds for aggressive operations against its enemies. Meanwhile, in spite of President Palma's protestation that he needs no American assistance, the question as to intervention by the United States in Cuban affairs is one of undisguised concern to the Government at Washington. An emergency requiring such action would be extremely distasteful to the United States Government, but should it arise with no alternative it would doubtless be met in no half-hearted manner. With a revolution, distinctly as such, we have nothing to do one way or the other, our obligation in that respect only binding us to guarantee that the island shall have a republican form of government. But should the present revolt finally jeopardize American interests or the interests of European countries in Cuba, or should it threaten, if left unrestrained, to transform the island government into a dictatorship, it would become the imperative duty of the United States to interpose its influence for common protection. That the government at Washington fully appreciates its responsibility in this respect is shown by the despatch of the U.S.S. *Denver* and *Marietta* to Cuban waters and by the arrival of the U.S.S. *Des Moines* at Key West, whence she can proceed to Havana in eight hours if occasion shall require. The movements of these vessels and the disposition of several lesser ships of the Navy in such a manner that they can speedily dominate every important seaport in Cuba in case of emergency, do not mean that the United States authorities believe that the hour for intervention has struck, but they do signify that our government keenly realizes the delicacy of the situation and is ready to meet any emergency arising therefrom.

It has been decided by the War Department that the overcoat is not a part of the Service kit and is not authorized to be carried in the barrack bag. A decision on this point was rendered in connection with a consideration of G.O. 23, W.D., C.S. It is held by the Department that this order and the department's letter of April 26 both specifically state that the overcoats will be packed in boxes. The boxes will be stored until the advent of

cold weather makes the overcoat a permanent addition to the clothing. In warm weather the poncho will be used in inclement weather.

Pay. Dir. Eustace B. Rogers, a native of California, and an officer of unquestioned ability, has been selected by the President to be the next Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and Paymaster General of the Navy. The announcement of Pay Director Rogers's appointment came as a distinct surprise to the Navy. Of all of the pay directors in the Service his name had been least mentioned as a candidate for this position. It is believed that his selection to be Paymaster General of the Navy will be generally satisfactory to the Pay Corps, inasmuch as he has never been identified with any of the cliques in the corps and is held in high esteem by his brother officers. Pay Director Rogers is at present stationed at the Boston Navy Yard, where he is general storekeeper. He entered the Service on March 3, 1879, and attained his present rank of pay director on March 13, 1905. While not definitely announced, it is understood that he will succeed Paymaster General Harris about Nov. 1. There has been a lively contest for the position of Paymaster General and Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. Paymaster General Harris, the present incumbent of the office, who was placed on the retired list for age over a year ago, has been retained in office by the President up to the present time. There were no less than fifteen officers of the Pay Corps who were suggested for the position of Paymaster General and it was a difficult task to select one of them to succeed Paymaster General Harris. The selection of Pay Director Rogers was made by the President on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, who, after carefully looking into the qualifications of the various candidates, decided that the selection of Pay Director Rogers would come nearer to pleasing everyone and at the same time provide an officer for the position who would meet all the requirements. It has not yet been decided who shall be Assistant Paymaster General during the administration of Pay Director Rogers as Paymaster General. Pay Insp. Samuel McGowan now holds office as Assistant Paymaster General and it is not known whether or not he will be relieved. He has been on duty as assistant to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts since June 29, 1903.

Col. Sir Howard Vincent, member of Parliament, and one of the best known Englishmen of the present day, arrived at New York Sept. 11 on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., of the North German Lloyd line. He makes the visit incidental to the rifle match at Creedmoor between a team from the 7th New York and a visiting team from the Queen's Westminster Rifles, London's crack volunteer regiment, of which Sir Howard is honorary colonel. On the Minnesota, of the Atlantic Transport line, a delegation of sixteen officers and men of the Westminster Rifles will sail for New York on Saturday, Sept. 15, and are due to arrive on Sept. 24. The match at Creedmoor will be shot Oct. 1. Sir Howard Vincent, who, besides being M.P. for Central Sheffield, is a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George and a commander of the Bath, has all his life been prominently identified with militia affairs. He was Director of Criminal Investigation of the London police from 1878 to 1884. In 1884 he became colonel of the Queen's Westminster Rifles, and served in that capacity until 1904, when he retired. Sir Howard left New York for Ottawa to see the Canadian government officials in reference to the scheme for preferential trade within the British empire and other important matters and will return to New York later.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department on Sept. 12 for about \$1,000,000 worth of guns and accessories for the Navy; 6-inch, 7-inch, 8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch; also for 132 sets of steel forgings for 3-inch guns. The Department was anxious to ascertain whether forgings could be purchased from private makers cheaper than they can be made at the Washington Navy Yard. Bids were invited also for the guns complete and also for incomplete guns, the forgings to be furnished separately. There were only two bidders for the guns complete and for forgings for large guns—the Midvale Steel Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., and the Bethlehem Steel Company, of South Bethlehem, Pa. The Crucible Steel Company of Pittsburgh bid for a small proportion of the forgings for the small guns only. The Midvale Company offered to construct four 12-inch guns for \$69,000 each and the Bethlehem Company at \$69,000 each. On the main bid for all the 12-inch guns, sixteen in number, the bids were identical, \$62,000 each. The bids for the other guns were also similar. The bids for gun forgings ranged from thirty cents a pound for the 12-inch guns to thirty-nine cents a pound for the smaller guns. And for the forgings also the bids of the Midvale and Bethlehem Companies were practically alike.

The Corps of Civil Engineers of the Navy will get at least one of the members of the graduating class at Annapolis. Midshipman Albert A. Baker, of New Hampshire, successfully passed all his examinations for graduation in his class, except his physical examination, which found him deficient in hearing. His resignation has been accepted with the understanding that he will be appointed an assistant civil engineer in the Navy. Several other members of the class who graduated without any conditions applied for appointment to the Corps of Civil Engineers, but their applications were not approved by the Secretary of the Navy, who does not believe that Congress intended when it increased the number of appointments to the Naval Academy, that the Corps of Civil Engineers should be filled from graduates. The Navy is sadly in need of line officers at this time and it was not felt that any of the young men who graduated in full standing could be spared for detail to the Civil Engineer Corps. The appointment of Mr. Baker as an assistant engineer leaves seven vacancies in the corps with very little prospect that it will be possible to fill any of them by appointment from civil life.

The Navy Department has not yet completed plans for the reorganization this fall of the Atlantic Fleet. The Arkansas and Florida were this week placed in reserve at the Naval Academy, and the Third Torpedo Flotilla, consisting of the Wilkes, DeLong, Stockton, Blakeley and Rodgers, have been detached from the Atlantic Fleet and will be given independent duty. The Fourth Division of the Fleet, consisting of the West Virginia, Colorado, Pennsylvania and Maryland, has been detached from the Atlantic Fleet and the vessels

are now en route to the Asiatic Station. While on their way to Suez they will be known as Special Service Squadron, and the title of Rear Admiral Brownson will be commander of the Special Service Squadron. Upon passing Suez the vessels will be considered as attached to the Asiatic Fleet and Admiral Brownson will assume the title of Commander-in-Chief, United States Asiatic Fleet.

The 3d Battalion of the 4th Infantry arrived in Rushville, Ind., en route on its march to its home station, on Sept. 10. Between Arlington and Rushville the soldiers passed the farm of ex-Consul John K. Gowdy, and at the Newkirk home Mr. Gowdy, who was a captain in the Civil War, and knowing the wants of the soldiers on the march, had six hundred ham sandwiches, four tubs of lemonade and plenty of hot coffee, together with cigars. The horses were watered in tanks by the roadside, and he even had feed for the officers' dogs. A number of women in the neighborhood were present and assisted in preparing the refreshments. The soldiers also consumed several bushels of apples. Major J. C. F. Tillson, who was in command, halted the men for one hour and the regimental band played several of Mr. Gowdy's favorite pieces. The regiment band gave a concert in Rushville in the evening. The battalion broke camp Sept. 11, and took up the march for Andersonville.

It has not been definitely decided yet what vessels will accompany President Roosevelt on his trip in November to the Isthmus of Panama. It is said at the Navy Department that either the two battleships *Louisiana* and *Connecticut* will be used by the President or the two armored cruisers *Washington* and *Tennessee*. It is not improbable that the Secretary of War will go to Panama at the same time. It has been suggested that the President will go on one of the ships selected and Secretary Taft on the other. It seems to be the desire of the President to make use of the battleships *Louisiana* and *Connecticut* rather than the two armored cruisers, the only question being whether the *Connecticut* will have been sufficiently shaken down and tested for the trip by the time the President desires to leave.

The following appointments as third lieutenants in the Philippine Constabulary at a salary of \$1,100 a year have been announced by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department: L. E. Duvall, of Bowling Green, Ky.; Fred R. Jensen, of Logan, Utah; T. H. Galeener, of Urbana, Ill.; Gilbert W. Cheney, of Lincoln, Neb.; Dan R. Barney, of Springfield, Vt.; Robert A. Morrison, of Seattle, Washington; J. R. Clark, of Urbana, Ill.; James A. Stater, of Columbia, Mo.; H. F. Wright, of Urbana, Ill.; James Lee Cochran, of Delaware, Ohio; Robert R. Hill, of Lincoln, Neb.; Albert M. Shelby, of Lexington, Mo.; Oscar W. Dam, of Seattle, Washington; C. Edward Johnston, of Lincoln, Neb.; John L. Frazee, of Laramie, Wyo.; Claude G. Miner, of Minneapolis, Minn. Most of these young men are college graduates and it is believed will make excellent officers in the Constabulary.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the trial by court-martial of Capt. Samuel P. Comly, commanding the battleship *Alabama*, and Lieut. Alfred W. Pressey, who was deck officer of that vessel at the time of its collision with the *Illinois*. Both officers are to be tried on the charge of "neglect of duty" in accordance with the recommendation of the court of inquiry which investigated the collision last July off Newport, R.I., between the battleships *Illinois* and *Alabama*. The recommendation of this court was published in our issue of Sept. 8. None of the officers who will constitute the trial court for Captain Comly and Lieutenant Pressey will be attached to the Atlantic Fleet. The personnel of the court and the date of its meeting will be announced later.

Now that the Republicans of New York are looking for a candidate for Governor, why do they not turn their searchlight on Gen. Horace Porter? He started life with the best education that can be obtained by any young man in this country and has so improved his opportunities that, aside from his unquestioned ability, he has no superior in the State of New York in ripened experience and trained judgment. He is a man of international, as well as of national reputation, and he would bring to the office of Chief Magistrate of the Empire State a training in official life which would make him perfectly at home in the capital and give dignity to the office.

In reply to a request for decision as to whether enlisted men sick in hospital are entitled to a share of post exchange dividends, the Acting Secretary of War, on Aug. 30 last, said: "Existing orders prescribe that, in making apportionment to hospitals of the post exchange dividends, only the number of sick for whom the hospital has drawn rations will be counted. As rations are not now drawn for men sick in hospital, but all are subsisted on the special diet fund, none of the sick will be counted in making the apportionment."

The following is a summary of enlistments in the line of the Army for the month of July, 1906: Enlistments in cities and towns, 1,056; enlistments at military posts and in the field, 435; total number of enlistments, 1,491. (Classified as follows: Infantry (white), 376; Coast Artillery, 353; Engineer Battalions, 23; Cavalry (white), 284; Field Artillery, 73; U.S. Military Academy Detachments, 4; Infantry (colored), 15; Cavalry (colored), 33; Indian Scouts, 3; Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, 189; Philippine Scouts, 33.

A number of important changes of station in the Cavalry and Infantry of the Army were ordered this week. The changes appear in General Orders from the War Department, which will be found under our Army head in this issue.

Company A, 25th Infantry (one officer and sixty enlisted men), left Fort Washakie, Wyo., Sept. 8, for Fort Reno, Oklahoma, for station.

The torpedo planter *Knox* is at Fort Williams, Cape Cottage, Me. She is in command of Capt. F. G. Mauldin, U.S.A.

MILITARY SURGEONS IN CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States assembled in Buffalo Sept. 11 with a large attendance, including the following delegates from foreign countries: Capt. Arthur Gaskill, staff surgeon of the British navy; Col. W. G. MacPherson, a British army surgeon; Col. W. J. S. Rainsford, chief of the British medical service of the western hemisphere; Lieut. Giacomo Tartaro, surgeon in the Royal Italian Reserve; Col. Alexandro Ross, of Mexico; Col. Ramon Bengoechea, of Guatemala; Dr. J. Lyandro Medina, of Nicaragua; Dr. Rashi Kashi, an attaché of the Turkish legation at Washington; Col. Henri Mareschal, chief surgeon of the garrison of Paris, and Ho Kan Yuen, captain surgeon of the Chinese Imperial navy; Capt. Chow Kwai Sanz and Major Chan Shi Wa, of the Chinese army.

At the opening session the reports of the secretary and treasurer were read, together with that of the executive council. At the evening session Major James E. Pilcher, U.S.V., received the Enno Sanders Prize Medal for his essay on "The Training of the Medical Officer of the State Forces to Best Qualify Him for Local Service and for Mobilization with National Troops." Major Pilcher read his essay which concludes as follows:

"The value of records is a subject upon which a great deal of emphasis must be laid, experience having shown it perhaps to be the weakest feature of the medical officer's work. The correct record not only protects the Government from the assaults of unworthy claimants upon its treasury, but it assists in the obtaining of relief to worthy men who have suffered disabilities through military service. Paper work is of an importance of the first class and second only to therapeutics and prophylaxis. It is especially advised that the State forces abandon the use of special forms for these records and utilize those of the national Government.

"To sum up the whole subject we may conclude then that the most important element of the medical officer's training is confessedly the highest grade of efficiency in military hygiene, medicine and surgery. The medical officer must become deeply acquainted with the proper methods of selecting recruits, he must be able to control his men, commanding the respect, not only of the Hospital Corps, but of the sick under his direction; he must be an authority beyond dispute upon camp location and organization; he must understand the principles and practice of field hospital construction and composition; he must be prepared to protect his service and assist his comrades by a thorough acquaintance with the records of his department. To crown all this and to add to his efficiency in every respect, there must have developed in him an enthusiasm based upon loyalty to the nation and interest in his profession, which shall impel him at all times to labor unceasingly and incessantly for the good of the Service which has honored him with its commission."

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila press despatches state that Lieut. Roscoe Treadwell, Philippine Scouts, commanding a small detachment, was killed in an engagement with Pulajanes near Barauen, Island of Leyte, on the night of Sept. 9. Lieutenant Treadwell was the only member of his command who was hit. The Pulajanes, numbering more than 100, fled, but are being pursued by troops. A detachment of sixty Regulars and forty Constabulary struck a band of Pulajanes near Maraboa, Island of Leyte, on Sept. 8, killing one and wounding several. The rest of the band escaped. The troops sustained no casualties and destroyed a large quantity of supplies gathered by the Pulajanes.

Manila despatches of Sept. 12 are to the effect that in revenge for the punishment inflicted upon them by Regulars for the murder of Lieutenant Treadwell, the Pulajanes attacked a detachment of the 24th U.S. Infantry—colored—on the night of Sept. 10, and before they could be driven back they killed two and wounded eight of the negro soldiers. After the fight in which Lieutenant Treadwell lost his life the 24th went into camp near Bara, Leyte, near the scene of the engagement. The band returned during the night, boomed the outposts and rushed the camp. In the confusion of the darkness the Regulars were badly cut up before they realized that the Pulajanes were upon them. The negro troops were attacked in their tents, the natives slashing the canvas with bolos and falling upon the sleeping soldiers. The men of the 24th were aroused by the shouts of their comrades and went into the fight with their pistols and bayonets and finally routed the Pulajanes. Only a few of the latter escaped. A detachment of sixty men of the 24th Regiment of Infantry, colored, with forty of the native constabulary, overtook a band of twenty-five Pulajanes at Maraboa, Sept. 10, and in the engagement that followed almost exterminated the bandits. The Pulajanes were destroying the crops of the natives for giving information to the troops of their movements. Lieut. Austin A. Parker, of the 24th, with a small detachment of his men, struck the band of Pulajanes under the command of the fanatic leader known as Samson, near the town of Anibongan, Sept. 10, and killed and wounded many of the bandits. Many of them were captured, with arms and ammunition. Corporal Bates, of the 24th, was slightly wounded and a native guide was killed in the action. The large number of Pulajanes who have been operating in Leyte have broken up into small detachments since the troops arrived in the island and are killing and robbing the natives in the hill country.

Gen. James F. Smith, U.S. Vols., Vice Governor of the Philippines, who is to succeed Judge Ide as Governor General, arrived at Manila Sept. 10 on the transport Logan. He was warmly welcomed. Great enthusiasm is manifested by the Filipinos, who will tender General Smith a reception. Governor Ide will leave Sept. 22.

A correspondent of the Springfield Republican, writing from Manila, says: "William Jennings Bryan blazed a wide trail in these islands. The Filipinos speak loudly in his praise, and build great hopes on his influence with the American people. If they were incorporated into the Union, as a State, they would to a man vote the Democratic ticket. Bryan's letters on the Philippines have been eagerly awaited, and his argument in favor of their independence is comforting to all Filipinos. During his railroad trip in Luzon, the Bryan party used two new coaches that had been ordered especially for the Taft Congressional visitors, but arrived too late to be used by them. The railroad officials tendered the free use of the coaches, but the Filipino reception committee, knowing Mr. Bryan's views on railroad passes, declined the tender and paid 300 pesos for his trip."

The following candidates for admission into the Military Academy in 1907 have been appointed during the

past week: George A. Brennan, 2020 Columbus Road, S.W., Cleveland, O.; David P. Blackmore, alternate, Painesville, O.; James S. Mooney, alternate, Collinwood, O.; Henry Carnington, Bay City, Texas.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A very pretty Service wedding took place at seven o'clock Thursday evening, Sept. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Marshall Mullen, Staten Island, N.Y., when their daughter, Mabel, became the bride of 1st Lieut. George L. Hicks, jr., Art. Corps, U.S.A. Miss Mullen was attended by her sister, Miss Lelyn Mullen, who wore a gown of white embroidered chiffon and carried a shower bouquet of pink roses. The groom's best man was his brother, Dr. Fessenden Fairfax Hicks, of Cambridge, Md. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a lierre and renaissance lace princess robe over white chiffon and a tulle veil trimmed with orange blossoms and carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses, her only ornament being a diamond heart, the gift of the groom. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. John C. Eccleston, rector emeritus of St. John's church, Staten Island, took place under a canopy of American flags, the center of which was an old silk flag presented to the groom's grandfather, the late I. Halliday Hicks, War Governor of Maryland in 1861. Only the immediate families were present at the ceremony, after which the bride cut the bridal cake with the groom's saber, then followed a small reception. The house was tastefully decorated with flags and red carnations, and supper was served on the lawn, which was illuminated with Japanese lanterns. Among the many handsome gifts received by the bride was a silver service from the groom's mother, which was presented to the late Governor Hicks by the 3d Maryland Regiment in 1861. Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks will be at home after Sept. 15 at Fort Screven, Ga.

Mrs. Caroline Townsend Fremont, who was divorced in New York State from Major Francis P. Fremont, 5th U.S. Cav., was wedded at Manila, P.I., Sept. 12, to Capt. Frank T. Woodbury, Med. Dept., U.S.A. The couple are living at Fort McKinley. Before her marriage to Major Fremont Mrs. Woodbury was Caroline D. Townsend. They had one son, Francis T. B. Fremont.

One of the most beautiful weddings that has taken place in the Grace Methodist church, Dallas, Tex., was that of Miss Bess Green, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Green, and Lieut. Clifford Jones, of the Artillery Corps, U.S.A., on Aug. 15. American flags were draped over arches and alcoves with a setting of palms in the background, while along the chancel and choir stalls masses of smilax, with its snowy blossoms, and vases of American beauties, carried out a stunning red and white color scheme, and formed an enchanting setting for the bridal picture. The bridal chorus from Lohengrin was beautifully sung by a choir of twenty voices. The ushers were Thomas W. Vardelle, William Lawther, Frank E. Austin, Dick Clark, Dr. Leroy Seay and Dr. Samuel E. Milliken. The maids-in-waiting were Miss Catherine Morrow, Miss Carrie Webster, Miss May Burford, Miss Roberta Connor, Miss Margaret Perkins and Miss Bettie Samuels, the groomsmen being Lieut. Charles Rich, Lieut. Ellery Farmer, Lieut. S. M. Barlow, Lieut. Guy Kent, Lieut. G. S. Gillis and Lieut. Walter Prosser. The matron of honor was Mrs. Robert Timmis, of Gainesville. Then the maid of honor was Miss Mabel Fleming, and the little flower girls, Elizabeth Vardell, Fred Fleming and Alice Nicholson, with baskets of white and red roses tied with red butterfly bows. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a handsome hand-made bridal gown of ivory satin, fashioned in princess, with full court train over tulle and taffeta skirts, with Watteau bodice, yoked in embroidered chiffon and draped in rare rose point, with panels of hand embroidery, and yards and yards of rose point caught by knots of valley lilies adorning the skirt. Her veil was held by a coronet of orange blossoms, and she carried a round bouquet of white La Perle carnations showered with lilies of the valley. The groom was attended by his brother, Lieut. De Witt Jones. Immediately following the church ceremony there was a large reception at the Green home on Gaston avenue. Southern smilax embowered the walls, staircase, archways and the two Corinthian pillars that connect the reception suite with the real hall where palms, ferns and tropical plants formed a picturesque jungle in the background for the orchestra. The dining room, in which a delicious bridal collation was served, was a study in red, with cabinets and buffet massed with gladioli, and the lace-spread table centered by an immense bank of red geraniums and ferns, with the chandelier draped in asparagus ferns and fluffed by a red tulle bow. The bride's cake table was spread with embroidered linen with tall crystal vases filled with American beauties at the four corners. The bride cut the cake with a sword, and to Miss Catherine Morrow fell the ring, and the bride's bouquet to Miss Mabel Fleming. The presents were beautiful, and quite filled to overflowing one of the chambers on the second floor, solid plate, a chest of 180 pieces of silver, a solid silver meat platter with vegetable dishes, over one hundred pieces of cut glass and imported crystal, a royal copper chafing dish and tray, a tea set of sterling in Colonial design, a handsome Persian rug, a hand-painted ice cream set and a miniature plaque mounted in an ebony shadow box were among some of the handsomest. The gifts of the bride to her maids were tiny gold crossed cannon brooches; to her matrons, seal rings, to her maids of honor, a pearl studded brooch, and to her flower girls monogram bracelets. The groom's favors to his men were gold sword knots.

The wedding of Miss Richenda Pratt, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Richard H. Pratt, U.S.A., of Denver, and Dr. Robert S. McCombs, of Philadelphia, Pa., took place in the Second Presbyterian Church, in Carlisle, Pa., Sept. 8. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore white lace mounted over white taffeta and chiffon. Her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Alberta Dow, the maid of honor, wore pink chiffon trimmed with lace. Her bouquet was of pink roses. Dr. Isaac H. Jones was best man, and the ushers were Henry Ashton Little, William Fearon and Dr. Charles Weber, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Mason D. Pratt, of Harrisburg, a brother of the bride. Dr. and Mrs. McCombs will live at 130 South Twenty-second street, Philadelphia, Pa., and will be at home on Tuesdays after Nov. 1.

Miss Susie Brooks Grice was married to Asst. Naval Constr. Edward G. Kintner, U.S.N., at St. John's church, Portsmouth, Va., on Sept. 6, and was one of the most brilliant affairs of the summer season. There was an elegant reception at the home of the bride in North street after the event. The parlors were attractively

decorated in white asters and ferns, while the walls were hung with Southern smilax. In the dining room the color scheme was also green and white, the centerpiece of the table being composed of bride's roses and ferns arranged as a pyramid. The bride, gowned in a white lace Princess robe trimmed in Duchesse lace and seed pearls, wearing a tulle veil and carrying a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley, received the guests, assisted by her mother, Mrs. A. P. Grice, who wore an elegant gown of black crepe de Chine, and Mrs. George Grice, who wore black lace. Mrs. Alex. Hatton saw to the welfare of the guests, assisted by the bridesmaids, who were Misses Florence Bacot, Rebecca Nash, Jane Neely, Sue Young and Julia Kintner, and their gowns were of white Brussels net with Nile green girdles, and they carried shower bouquets of maidenhair ferns tied with green tulle. The bride and groom cut the cake with the groom's sword. As the bride went up the stairs she threw her bouquet, holding the significant wedding emblems, to the bridal party, and the ring was caught by Ensign Charles E. Smith, U.S.N., who presented it to Miss Rebecca Coke Nash; the bodkin, by Miss Julia Kintner, the coin by Miss Florence Bacot, and the thimble by Miss Jane Neely. The groom presented the groomsmen with handsome card cases, and to the ushers he gave gold scarf pins. Mr. and Mrs. Kintner left to visit Mr. Kintner's family in New Albany, Ind., but will return to Portsmouth in about two weeks before going to Boston, where they will in future reside.

With palms and floral decorations, with the brilliant uniforms of the officers and the light summer costumes of the ladies, the interior of the Roman Catholic chapel at West Point (the Church of the Holy Trinity), presented a very attractive appearance on the occasion of the marriage of Miss Beatrix Ottilie Koehler, daughter of Capt. Herman J. Koehler, and Lieut. Edmund Leo Daley, Corps of Engrs., which occurred at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, Sept. 11. The church was well filled before the hour appointed for the ceremony. As the opening strains of the Lohengrin wedding march sounded from the gallery, where the U.S.M.A. orchestra was stationed, Monsignor O'Keefe took up his position, and at the side stood the groom and his best man, Cadet James L. Walsh, of the first class, U.S.M.A., of Worcester, Mass. The ushers, Cadets John Walton Lang and Patrick J. Morrissey, of the first class, led the bridal procession up the aisle. They were followed by the bridesmaids, Miss Katharine Daley, of Worcester, Mass., a sister of the groom, and Miss Hazel McKay, of Wappingers Falls, N.Y. The maid of honor was Miss Virginia Koehler, sister of the bride. To the dainty white gowns and large white hats worn by bridesmaids and maid of honor, a touch of color was added by the bunches of pink asters which they carried, and by the long strings of pink null which fastened the hats under the chin. The bride ascended the aisle escorted by her father, who wore full uniform. The bride's gown was of filmy white, cut a la princess en train, and trimmed with lace, with a veil of tulle. As mass had been celebrated at an earlier hour the service was very brief. The classmates of the groom, who was graduated in June, 1906, are due so soon at their several stations that their presence at the wedding was not possible. The hour at which the ceremony occurred precluded the attendance of many of the officers engaged in section room duty. There were present among the guests at the church Col. Hugh L. Scott, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Howze; Messdames Wood, Dudley, Gordon; Miss Newlands, Miss Gordon; Col. and Mrs. Larned, Miss Louise Larned and Miss Aldela Larned; Major and Mrs. Carson, Miss Margaret Carson, Major and Mrs. Lissak, Mrs. Franklin, Miss Ruth Franklin, Col. S. E. Tillman, Judge and Mrs. Upson, Mrs. Patrick, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver, Lieut. and Mrs. Ansell, Mrs. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Vanthier, Mrs. Simmonds, Gen. and Mrs. Page, Mrs. Paine, Miss Craney, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Wesson, Mrs. Summerall, the Misses Mordecai, Captains Exton and M. F. Smith; Mrs. McDonough, Mrs. Christian, Mrs. W. R. Thomas and Mrs. Harold Thomas. Mrs. Koehler, mother of the bride, and Mrs. Daley, mother of the groom. After a brief trip, Lieut. and Mrs. Daley will leave for Fort Mason, Cal., where the groom will join his station.

Asst. Naval Constr. John Henry Walsh, U.S.N., and Miss Jessie C. McBride, were married at Columbia, Pa., Aug. 25.

Saturday, Sept. 15, is the wedding day of Miss Anabel Lee, of Hartford, Conn., and Lieut. Robert Morris, U. S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Florida.

Miss Louise Lansing Raymond, granddaughter of the late Capt. George B. Raymond, and sister-in-law of Surg. J. A. Guthrie, U.S.N., was married to Mr. J. F. B. Atkin, attorney-at-law, of Philadelphia, Pa. The marriage took place at Bordentown, N.J., Sept. 6, in Christ church, the Rev. S. H. Jobe officiating. The bride was given away by her brother, P. Montgomery Raymond. The maid of honor was Eleanor Guthrie, assisted by Murdock Kendrick, Assistant District Attorney of Philadelphia. After the ceremony the reception was held at the old Raymond mansion in Bordentown. Among the guests present were: Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Guthrie, Mrs. Hercules Atkin, the Misses Atkin, H. Boyd Atkin, Philip L. Raymond, Mrs. Eleanor Lansing, Dr. and Mrs. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. Garwood, Miss Garwood, Mr. George W. Kendrick, Mr. and Mrs. Murdock Kendrick, Mr. and Mrs. T. Henry Sweeting, of Sweeting; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pennock, Col. and Mrs. T. D. Landon, Miss Anna Murphy, Miss Louise Murphy, the Misses Reese, Mrs. Reese, Mrs. Edward Hedges, Miss Elizabeth Stewart, Mr. William Ashbrook, Mr. William Radford, Dr. J. C. Leedom, Mrs. Joseph Escherick, Miss Elizabeth J. Escherick, Miss Carrie H. Cronin and others.

Ensign Robert B. Hilliard, jr., U.S.N., son of Robert Hilliard, the actor, is engaged to be married to Miss Powell, daughter of Henry H. Powell, of Englewood, N. J., a director of the Importers' and Traders' Bank of New York. The wedding will take place some time in the winter. Ensign Hilliard is at present on duty on the Columbia.

RECENT DEATHS.

In General Orders, dated Washington, D.C., Sept. 10, 1906, Brig. General Harries, commanding the District of Columbia, says: "It is the sad duty of the commanding general to announce to the National Guard of the District of Columbia the death of Lieut. Col. James S. Pettit, 8th Inf., instructor of the guard, which occurred Tuesday, the 4th instant, at his home in this city. In making this announcement the commanding general desires to place on record the gratitude of these headquarters necessarily resultant upon the work done for the brigade by Colonel Pettit. A thoroughly capable

and tactful officer and gentleman, clever in theory and practice and possessed of the broadest service experience, Colonel Pettit endeared himself to every officer and man with whom he came in contact; at the same time contributing without stint from the rich stores of his personal and professional knowledge. His untimely departure is deeply regretted. Memory of him will always be treasured."

First Lieut. Roscoe Treadwell, Philippine Scouts, was killed by the Pulajanes near Burauan, Island of Leyte, P.I., Sept. 10, 1906. Lieutenant Treadwell was born in Arkansas, Feb. 16, 1875. He was mustered into the Service as sergeant of Co. H, 1st Idaho Volunteer Infantry, May 11, 1898, and served as such until July 15, 1899, when he accepted an appointment as first lieutenant, 36th Infantry, U.S. Vols., with which he was mustered out on June 30, 1901. On the following day he was appointed and accepted a commission as first lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts.

Mr. J. W. Norvell, father of Mrs. W. Krueger, wife of Lieut. W. Krueger, 23d Inf., and of Mrs. J. E. Yates, wife of Chaplain J. E. Yates, Art. Corps, died of apoplexy at El Reno, Okla., on Sept. 6, 1906.

Mrs. Mary Louise Bootes, widow of Gen. Levi C. Bootes, died at her home, Wilmington, Del., Sept. 12. She was greatly interested in charitable work. Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, U.S.A., and Capt. James T. Bootes, U.S.M.C., are her sons.

It has been stated that the John Low, who died at Liverpool, Eng., Sept. 6, was chief officer of the Confederate privateer Alabama. A correspondent writes that he was a fourth lieutenant on the Alabama and was afterwards in command of the Tuscaloosa, according to J. M. Kelli and Sinclair's account of life on the Alabama.

Catharine T. Dravo, wife of Col. E. E. Dravo, Sub-stistence Dept., U.S.A., died at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on Friday, Sept. 7, 1906, of heart disease. Her body was interred at Arlington National Cemetery.

Mr. John H. Seagrave, father of Lieut. David C. Seagrave, U.S.A., died at his home, Reno, Nevada, Sept. 5, 1906. He survived his wife a few days over a month.

Mrs. Clara Semmes Fitzgerald, daughter of the late Raphael Semmes, of Georgetown, D.C., and widow of Col. William Fitzgerald, of the Confederate States Army, died Sept. 7 in Saratoga, N.Y., aged seventy-six.

Officials of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital at Boston, Mass., announced on Sept. 7 that Mrs. David E. Sharretts, wife of David E. Sharretts, a cashier in the office in the War Department at Washington, shot and killed herself at the hospital, Sept. 6, over the body of her husband, who had died only five minutes before at the institution. Mrs. Sharretts had been attending at her husband's bedside daily, and her act is attributed to an excited mental condition following the long strain.

PERSONALS.

Dr. J. H. Gaines, U.S.N., sailed from New York for Europe on the steamer Zealand, Sept. 8.

Capt. and Mrs. A. V. Wadhams, who have been on a visit to Wadhamsville, N.Y., have returned to Norfolk, Va.

Midshipman C. C. Davis, U.S.N., is in Wahington, D.C., on leave and is stopping with his parents at the Westmoreland.

Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., sailed from New York Sept. 8 for Europe on the Philadelphia, of the American line.

Col. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., and Mr. L. W. T. Waller, jr., who have been spending a month at the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, returned to Norfolk, Va., Sept. 4.

Col. C. A. Stedman, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Stedman are spending a few weeks at Hotel Manhattan, New York, but will sail for Europe about the middle of October, to be absent a year.

The Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., has been selected as the national headquarters during the national encampment, United Spanish War Veterans' meeting the week beginning Oct. 8, 1906.

Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss, of Norfolk, Va., who has only recently returned from a visit with Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Read, jr., 14th Cav., at Monterey, Cal., is now on a short visit with Capt. and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, Ord. Dept., at Watertown Arsenal, Boston.

Lieut. H. I. Cone, U.S.N., reported at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 7, for duty at Newport News as assistant inspector of machinery in connection with the fitting out of the Minneapolis, with a view of being assigned to that vessel as senior engineer officer when placed in commission.

Col. William S. Muse, U.S.M.C., retired, after a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Derby, Newport, R.I., during the tennis tournament, has returned home to Cambridge, Md. On his trip north Colonel Muse visited Watch Hill, R.I.; Capt. and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., and Naval Constr. and Mrs. Snow at the Charleston Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, commander of the British second cruiser squadron, is preparing to entertain on board his flagship, the armored cruiser Drake, Rear Admiral Brownson and the officers of the United States Second Cruiser Squadron bound for the Far East and expected at Gibraltar about Sept. 21. The squadron consists of the West Virginia, Colorado, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Major W. F. Carter, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Monroe, was one of the visitors at the Jamestown Exposition grounds, Va., Sept. 8. He was accompanied by his niece, Miss Marie Carter, and the Misses Kelton, sisters of Capt. R. H. C. Kelton, U.S.A., who is also stationed at Fort Monroe. With a representative of the Exposition Company they were driven over the site and shown the points of interest and many buildings that are in the course of erection.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry visited Newport, R.I., in the Dolphin on Sept. 5. He called on Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson and inspected the armored cruisers Pennsylvania and Colorado. Mr. Newberry made an extended visit to the Torpedo Station, where he was received by Comdr. Albert Gleaves, and shown all over the station. Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, commandant of the second naval district, was also visited. He met Comdr. F. E. Sawyer, and was shown about the station, witnessing the apprentice seamen at battalion drill. Mr. Newberry called upon Capt. John P. Merrell, president of the Naval War College, and saw the institution. Late during the afternoon the Dolphin, with Mr. and Mrs. Newberry and Miss Newberry and Master Newberry, returned to Watch Hill, where Mrs. Newberry and family are spending the summer.

A son, George Owen Van Orden, was born to the wife of Capt. George Van Orden, U.S.M.C., at Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 9.

A son, William Spence Purnell, was born to the wife of Lieut. H. S. Purnell, asst. surg., U.S.A., at Berlin, Md., Sept. 3.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. P. F. Harrington, who have been spending the summer at the Pine Beach Hotel, left Sept. 6 to spend several weeks in Massachusetts.

Gen. and Mrs. Richard Lodor will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on Sept. 27. Their home is at 317 West Ninety-third street, New York city.

Comdr. and Mrs. L. Lowery Reamey, who spent the summer abroad, are visiting Mrs. Reamey's mother and sister, Mrs. William Cullen Brewster and the Countess de Frankenstein, at Venice.

One of the most charming hops of the season was held at the Swimming Club at Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 8, many officers from the Atlantic Fleet being in attendance, while all the younger society people were out. Dancing was enjoyed until midnight.

Comdr. A. E. Culver, U.S.N., who has been on duty as member and recorder of a board to recommend changes in the navy yard, New York, has been ordered to command the Des Moines.

Comdr. W. L. Burdick, U.S.N., intends to sail from New York Sept. 15 for Europe and Naples, Italy, to spend a year's leave abroad. His address while abroad will be care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

Major Z. W. Torrey, U.S.A., Inspr. Gen. Dept., who was captain of the victorious U.S. Infantry at the recent meeting at Sea Girt, N.J., was at the War Department Sept. 11 and was personally congratulated on his success by General Bell, Chief of Staff, and other officers.

The following were among the arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week: Gen. P. D. Vroom, U.S.A.; Comdr. H. E. Parmenter, U.S.N., and Miss Parmenter; Dr. N. S. Jarvis, Major A. C. Macomb, Capt. M. McFarland, and Lieut. F. C. Endicott, all U.S.A.

Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Blandre, of the French navy, and naval attaché of the French embassy at Washington, visited Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, U.S.N., Sept. 5, at Newport, R.I., and later visited Capt. John P. Merrell at the War College; Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer, at the Training Station, and Comdr. Albert Gleaves, at the Torpedo Station.

Veterinarian Charles H. Jewell, 13th Cavalry, attended the annual convention of the American Veterinarian Medical Association at New Haven, Conn., as a representative of the Army veterinarians. Dr. Jewell read a paper on the subject of the Army Veterinarian Service. Dr. Jewell also assisted Professor Williams of Cornell University in his operation before the convention, on the horse "Aurora" which is valued in the sum of \$20,000.

Comdr. Harry H. Hosley, U.S.N., who recently returned from the Philippines, received a gold sword from his fellow members of the Larchmont Yacht Club of New York at a dinner given for him Sept. 8. Mr. Wilson Marshall made the speech of presentation and other members of the club and the Commander's fellow officers, who were present, also spoke. The sword is of the regulation length and weight and its scabbard and hilt are encrusted with beaten gold. On a broad gold band around the scabbard is the inscription, "Presented to Harry H. Hosley by his brother sailors of the Larchmont Yacht Club as a mark of their respect and esteem for the sturdy sailor qualities he displayed in towing the great drydock Dewey to the Philippines."

Speaking of social life at Jamestown, R.I., Town and Country of Sept. 1 says: "Comdr. and Mrs. Albert Gleaves of the station gave a reception in the administration building for the officers and those of their wives who 'followed the fleet.' It is generally conceded in naval circles that Lieut. Charles F. Nelson is the luckiest man in the second naval district. He is lieutenant commander of the torpedo boat Porpoise and has the prettiest and most popular wife in this district. Whenever Mrs. Nelson appears at a dance, she is immediately surrounded by would-be partners. She not only halves, but thirds her dances. The Rhode Island is to have a very handsome silver service, presented by the proud natives, and the summer people of Newport have given a large share toward its purchase, especially Mr. W. Watts Sherman, and Mrs. Harold Brown and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, who are Rhode Islanders by marriage or birth. Among the Jamestown brides who have danced their way into the Navy are Mrs. Keith Donaldson, whose wedding was an April event in New York, and Mrs. Russell Colgate. Mrs. Edgar Allan Poe, formerly Miss Louise Morris, needed no introduction to either the Jamestown or the Navy set, as she has always been a devoted resident of the former."

Officers of the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet at Bar Harbor, Me., were entertained at an elaborate ball at that place on Sept. 13 by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Sewall. The latter is a daughter of Rear Admiral Evans, U.S.N., commanding the fleet. The ball was held at the Swimming Club and the ballroom was decorated in a unique and most effective fashion with the bunting and vari-colored flags from the ships. The music for the evening was by a naval band, led by the bandmaster of the Maine. A bounteous supper was served by a corps of Japanese waiters from the flagship. Among the officers present, many of whom were accompanied by their wives, were Admirals Evans and Davis, Capt. Nathan E. Niles, Lieut. Comdrs. Frederick C. Bieg, William H. G. Bullard, and Arthur L. Willard, Lieut. James F. Carter and Lieut. Walter B. Tardy, from the Maine. Capt. Herbert Winslow, Lieut. Comdrs. John B. Barnardou, and Reginald R. Belknap, Lieuts. Horace G. McFarland, John L. Sticht, John M. Hudgins, Aaron Bronson, jr., and William R. White, of the Kearsarge. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton, Lieut. Comdrs. Frank K. Hill, and Cleveland Davis, Lieuts. William P. Scott, L. C. Palmer, Albert W. Marshall, Austin Kautz, Thomas L. Johnson, Frank D. Berrien, of the Missouri; Capt. Samuel P. Comly, Lieut. Comdrs. John A. Doherty, Harry Hall, and Henry F. Bryan, Lieut. Frank D. Karns, Lieut. Alfred W. Pressey, of the Alabama; Capt. John A. Rogers, Lieut. Comdrs. John M. Poyer, William W. Gilmer, and Archibald H. Davis, Lieut. Henry A. Pearson, Lieut. Edwin H. Dehany, of the Illinois; Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley, Lieut. Comdrs. Emil Theiss, Clarence S. Williams, Harold K. Hines, Oscar W. Koester, Lieuts. Henry B. Price, Duncan M. Wood, of the Iowa; Capt. Edward B. Berry, Lieut. Comdrs. William B. Fletcher, George B. Bradshaw, and William W. Phelps, Lieuts. Charles F. Preston, Martin E. French, and Hilary Williams, of the Kentucky. Mrs. Sewall was beautiful in a gown of white lace, Empire style. Her sister, Mrs. March, of Boston, was in rainbow gauze, while Mrs. Evans wore black satin and white lace.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Hanson B. Black, Signal Corps, U.S.A., at San Francisco, Cal., recently.

Lieut. Comdr. Victor Blue, U.S.N., has returned to Norfolk, Va., from a short visit to Mrs. Blue, at New Windsor, Md.

Rear Admiral Arthur D. Speyers, U.S.N., who has been in Europe on an extended visit, arrived at New York Sept. 10 on the Atlantic transport steamer Minneapolis.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Westinghouse, at Erskine Park, their country place in Lenox, Mass., on Sept. 7.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. John J. Pershing, 15th U.S. Cav., at Tokyo, Japan, Sept. 7. The Captain is military attaché of the American Embassy at the latter place.

Capt. C. B. Humphrey, 22d U.S. Inf., who was operated upon for appendicitis on Aug. 20 at the Army General Hospital, Presidio, is improving very rapidly and will be out again in about a week.

A son, Richard Barlow Maxwell, was born to the wife of Mr. William S. Maxwell at New London, Conn., Sept. 14. Mrs. Maxwell was Miss Helen Barlow, eldest daughter of Brig. Gen. John W. Barlow, U.S.A., retired.

Ensigns Adolphus Slaton, Frank H. Sadler, Charles E. Smith, Daniel T. Ghent, Carl A. Richter, Paul E. Dampman and Edson C. Oak, U.S. Navy, are expecting to be ordered to Washington for instruction in steam engineering as soon as the class now under instruction by Comdr. Benjamin C. Bryan, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, have completed their course.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph B. Coghlan entertained a few friends at luncheon in the commandant's dwelling in the New York Navy Yard Sept. 7. Following the luncheon, the party adjourned to the lawn, where they listened to a band concert. Those present at the luncheon were Mrs. J. E. Martin, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Emory and Gen. and Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford.

The officers of the Peruvian cruiser Iquitos banqueted the officers of the Charleston at Callao, Peru, Sept. 13. The commander of the Iquitos, toasting the guests, expressed gratitude for the kindness and attention shown him in Panama. Mr. Root cables that he will not go to Guayaquil, but will leave Lima direct for Panama. He will arrive on Sept. 21 and remain in Panama until the following day, when he will go over the canal.

Former 2d Lieut. Ebert G. English, 5th U.S. Cav., who was dismissed from the Army Aug. 21, 1905, after trial by G.C.M., was arrested in New York Sept. 13 for procuring money on a worthless check. He enlisted as a private in the 6th Cavalry May 23, 1898, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 5th Cavalry Feb. 2, 1901. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and the G.C.M. before whom he was tried found him guilty of embezzlement, neglect of duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. When he was arrested in New York city he was quoted in part as follows: "I left the Service on Aug. 23, 1905, having been practically compelled to quit. You see, I had no money except my pay and in trying to keep my end up I got into debt. That came to the notice of my superiors and I received a hint to resign, and did so."

A portrait of the late Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, U.S.N., was unveiled at the U.S. Naval War College, Newport, R.I., Sept. 7, before a large gathering of his brother officers and friends. The string releasing the veil was pulled by the Admiral's eldest grandson, Master Henry Clay Chase, son of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. V. Chase, U.S.N. The portrait, which is an excellent likeness, is three-quarter length, life-sized, and was hung in the reading room of the new library. Capt. Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., of the General Board, presented the portrait to the War College in behalf of the committee and subscribers and paid the deceased officer a glowing and well deserved tribute. Mrs. Taylor occupied the seat of honor at the unveiling, and others present included Rear Admiral and Mrs. Luce, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Brownson, Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. S. Sperry, Comdr. and Mrs. Gleaves, Comdr. and Mrs. Sawyer, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chase, and the officers attached to the various naval stations in Narragansett Bay.

At least two officers of the Navy—Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Capeheart and Lieut. Arthur Crenshaw—will be gratified to learn that one John M. Shew, a prisoner now confined in jail in Salem, Mass., will be promptly released when he is released on the expiration of his term, Sept. 28. Shew, according to the Boston Transcript, is the man who went to Salem last June and posed as a naval officer, Lieutenant Commander Capeheart, at the Essex House. While he was there and after having cut a great figure about town the real Capeheart stopped at the hotel for dinner. He discovered the impostor and denounced the masquerader. The hotel keeper had Shew arrested for obtaining goods under false pretences, and he has been serving a term of three months in jail. It is now said that while in jail the police have secured a confession from him that he was the man who posed as Lieutenant Crenshaw two or three years ago, causing that officer much annoyance while he was on duty on the Pacific coast.

"The resignation of Major J. A. Gaston, U.S.A., superintendent of permanent camps," says the San Francisco Call of Sept. 2, "was the chief topic of interest about relief headquarters yesterday. The fact that Secretary Bicknell has gone on a vacation, nobody seems to know for how long, and that Francis H. McLean, heretofore superintendent of the rehabilitation department, has given up his job and returned to his home at Brooklyn, N.Y., taken in connection with Major Gaston's resignation, suggests the loss of some of the most effective men of the corporation. Major Gaston in his letter of resignation states as a reason for resigning that his work is finished. But there are those who question this. Major Gaston has done something more than build latrines and bath-houses, as he modestly states in his letter; he has been a sort of governor of the camps, and the directors of the corporation realize that they will feel his loss keenly. His letter of resignation is dated Aug. 28, and reads: 'Mr. Rudolph Spreckels, chairman camps and warehouses, Gough and Geary streets. Sir: By Sept. 30 prox. it is expected that all refugees in all the permanent camps, except the Speedway, will be self-supporting. Latrines, bath-houses, etc., are practically completed in all the camps, and after September the refugees, except in the Speedway, will only need shelter, watchmen and assistance in a sanitary way. My services will then be no longer required, and I therefore have the honor to hereby tender my resignation as superintendent of permanent camps, to take effect Sept. 30, 1906. My resignation is sent you thus early so as to enable you to make the necessary arrangements for the future.'"

Lieut. Comdr. David W. Taylor, U.S.N., sailed from New York on the Caronia for Europe on Sept. 11.

Gen. Francis S. Dodge, U.S.A., will make his home in New York for several months, but may return to Washington later.

Paymr. Gen. and Mrs. Henry T. B. Harris, U.S.N., have returned to their home in Washington, D.C., from a visit to New York city.

Major and Mrs. W. P. Gould will take rooms at Bretton Hall, Eighty-sixth street and Broadway, New York city, for the winter.

Surg. H. T. Percy, U.S.N., who has been in command of the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, has been ordered home to await orders.

Mrs. Newton, widow of Major John Newton, U.S.A., has moved from 1734 K street to 1216 Eighteenth and Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C.

Miss Mitchell, of Georgetown, D.C., is visiting Mrs. and Miss Weizel, mother and sister of Lieut. Edmond T. Weizel, U.S.A., at Fort Hancock, N.Y.

Civil Engr. F. C. Prindle, U.S.N., who has been at The Berwin, Asbury Park, N.J., will return to his apartments at The Woodley, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Richard D. White, wife of Lieutenant White, Bureau of Navigation, has left Washington for a visit to her home, Sunset Lodge, Cambridge, N.Y.

The passion play (illustrated) was presented by Chaplains Smith and Rice at the Y.M.C.A. tent, Fort Harrison, Ind., assisted by Secretary Pauley, on Sept. 12.

Mr. Frederick W. Huxford, of Stamford, Conn., is in Washington, D.C., visiting his parents, Major W. P. Huxford, U.S.A., and Mrs. Huxford, at the Albemarle.

Mrs. Merriam, wife of Paymr. J. H. Merriam, U.S.N., has joined her mother, Mrs. Wallack, at the Hot Springs of Virginia after passing the summer at Narragansett Pier, R.I.

Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Hayes, U.S.N., has been ordered from the navy yard, New York, to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., for duty as ordnance and equipment officer of that yard.

Mrs. Heiberg, wife of Captain Heiberg, U.S.A., and her three children who have been at Cape May, N.J., since Aug. 1, will join Captain Heiberg of the 6th Cavalry at Fort Meade, S.D., in October.

Rear Admiral Burwell and F. G. Forbes left Bremerton, Washington, Sept. 1, for a hunting trip on Agate pass. Mrs. Rich who has been the guest of her brother, Rear Admiral Burwell, at Bremerton during the summer, has left for her home in New Jersey.

Lieut. Emory J. Pike, 2d U.S. Cav., is, as far as is known, the nearest living relative, by the name of Pike, to Zebulon Montgomery Pike, the pioneer and discoverer of Pike's Peak. Lieutenant Pike was a member of the class of 1901, U.S.M.A., and was appointed to the Military Academy from the State of Iowa.

Mrs. Ridgely, wife of the Comptroller of the Currency, has passed most of the summer at Bar Harbor, where she will be joined by the Misses Ridgely. Mrs. Ridgely was formerly Miss Deering, daughter of the late Paymaster Deering, U.S.N., and Mrs. Deering.

Mrs. Rodgers, widow of Capt. John F. Rodgers, U.S.A., has gone to the Hot Springs of Virginia after passing the summer at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, Va. Mrs. John Wilkins, of Washington, D.C., gave a tea in honor of Mrs. Rodgers on the lawn of the club house.

A correspondent says: "I noticed in the JOURNAL some time ago the statement that Lyndon D. Howe, Stretator, Ill., enlisted in 1861, when ten years and nine months of age. Col. John L. Clem was born Aug. 13, 1851, and must be a younger man than Mr. Howe. Although 'the drummer boy of Chickamauga' enlisted May 1, 1863, he was with the Army in the field over a year before he was permitted to enlist."

Emperor William, while in the field at Liegnitz, Germany, on Sept. 12, observing the maneuvers, directed General von Loewenfeld to invite the American officers attending the maneuvers as his guests, and Capt. William S. Biddle, the American military attaché in Berlin, to come to him. His Majesty then talked with the Americans familiarly for some time and joked with General Barry. He arranged to be photographed with them. The Americans dined in the evening with Cardinal Kopp, in Breslau.

Among the visitors in Bangor, Me., Sept. 8 was Rev. David Howard Tribou, D.D., senior chaplain of the United States Navy, stopping at the Bangor House. Chaplain Tribou was on his annual visit to Bangor and vicinity, being a native of Hampden. He is on a ten days' leave from the United States Naval Home, Philadelphia, where he is now stationed. At the expiration of his leave he will go to Albany, N.Y., to attend the annual congress of the National Prison Association where he will be one of the speakers. This is the seventh time Chaplain Tribou has been ordered to this special duty. He has many friends in Bangor, until this year being a member of the East Maine Methodist Conference and a regular attendant.

The field day for the benefit of the building fund of the Y.M.C.A., which was held at Fort Adams on Saturday, Sept. 8, between teams representing Fort Adams, the Training Station and Torpedo Station, resulted in some good sport. The Fort Adams team captured first place in every event except the shot put, and this event went to the Torpedo Station. In fact in several events the home team won both first and second place and in one event, the 440-yard dash, first, second and third place were all won by Fort Adams men. The officials of the meet were as follows: Lieut. Francis B. Upham, U.S.A., starter; Capt. F. N. Cooke, U.S.A., umpire; Lieut. Hilary H. Royall, U.S.N., referee; Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, Jr., U.S.A., timer; Lieut. Douglass I. McKay, U.S.A., timer; Major John C. W. Brooks, U.S.A.; Capt. Otto W. B. Farr, U.S.A., and Lieut. William M. Colvin, U.S.A., judges.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending Sept. 12, were the following: Lieut. C. H. Cabaniss, Jr., U.S.A.; Comdr. W. F. Halsey, U.S.N.; Surg. J. L. Sanford, Capt. Charles B. Rogan, Lieut. Charles C. Winnia and Capt. Paul B. Malone, U.S.A.; Comdr. Holman Vail, U.S.A., and Mrs. Vail and Miss Vail; Major Henry Jervey, U.S.A.; Lieut. E. H. DeLany, U.S.N.; Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U.S.N.; Capt. Henry Marcotte and Mrs. Marcotte, Lieut. E. N. Macon and Major John Sharp, U.S.A.; Capt. A. Marix, U.S.N.; Major P. G. Wales, U.S.A.; Comdr. W. F. Worthington, Rear Admiral H. N. Manney, U.S.N.; Col. E. A. Garlington, Capt. J. W. Gulick and Mrs. Gulick, U.S.A.; Lieut. H. E. Yates and Col. W. L. Marshall, U.S.A.; Ensign John Downes, Jr., and Surg. W. H. Renne, U.S.N.; Col. H. E. Robinson and Major E. H. Weaver, U.S.A.; Naval Constr. Robert Stocker, U.S.N.,

and Mrs. Stocker and son; Capt. W. N. McKelvey, U.S.N., and Mrs. McKelvey.

Col. William S. Stanton, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who was placed upon the retired list Sept. 9, entered the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1861, and was graduated and promoted in the Army to first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, June 23, 1865, and was ordered as assistant engineer on the defenses of New Orleans. He has served on many important engineering works and was chief engineer of the Department of the Platte from June 26, 1874, to Aug. 22, 1881, making various reconnaissances and serving with several expeditions against hostile Indians, being engaged in the action of Rosebud Creek, Mont., June 17, 1876. Among other duties he also served as instructor of practical military engineering, signalling and telegraphy at West Point from Aug. 28, 1881, to Aug. 29, 1885, and was also in charge of the construction of the cadet barracks at the above place from September, 1881, to July, 1883. Since that time he has been engaged in prosecuting various engineering work, and has been a member of important boards.

Mrs. Jonathan Brooks was the hostess at a small bridge party at her home at the Puget Sound Navy Yard recently, the guests including Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Mrs. John D. Beuret, Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, Miss Connolly, Mrs. Forbes and Miss Marion Brooks. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret were the hosts at a dinner at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, at which they entertained Rear Admiral Swinburne, of the Pacific Squadron; Paymr. and Mrs. Brooks and Lieut. Orin G. Murfin, of the Boston. Mrs. C. S. Lewerenz has returned to her home in Detroit after a couple of months' visit to her son, Civil Engr. A. C. Lewerenz, at Puget Sound. Mrs. Lewerenz was accompanied on her return by her daughter, who had spent a month at the yard. Mrs. Rich, sister of Rear Admiral Burwell, has returned to her home in New Jersey after spending the summer with her brother's family at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, of which Rear Admiral Burwell is now the commandant. During the time the Chicago was at Puget Sound the officers of the ship entertained extensively, among the many affairs at which they were hosts being a dinner at which Comdr. C. J. Badger entertained a number of the yard people, and a luncheon given by Lieut. Comdr. Thomas W. Kinkaid.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Sept. 13, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Washington:

David H. Pierce, Co. A, 13th Infantry; Arian E. Winegardner, Co. B, 13th Infantry, killed in action Pulajanes near Lapaz, Leyte, Sept. 10.

KNIGHT, in the absence of the Division Commander.

Manila, Sept. 10, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Washington:

The Meade and Ingalls sailed from Manila, Sept. 8, with the following military passengers: Meade—Gen. John P. Story, 1st Lieut. William B. Graham, Franklin S. Leisenring, Robert C. Loving, Arthur M. Whaley, Frank R. Long, James B. Hutchinson, Contr. Surg. William G. Miller. Ingalls—1st Lieut. Clarence S. Nettles, Walter Harvey, James Conway, Contr. Surg. Frederick M. Mills, Michael E. Hughes, Charles W. Johnson.

KNIGHT, in the absence of the Division Commander.

Manila, Sept. 11, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Washington:

Transport Logan arrived at Manila, Sept. 10.

KNIGHT, in the absence of the Division Commander.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff

S.O. SEPT. 13, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Frederick M. Hartsock, asst. surg., detailed member examining board at Army building, New York city, vice Capt. William H. Wilson, asst. surg., relieved.

Capt. Charles Keller, C.E., will report to Col. Amos Stickney, C.E., New York, for examination for promotion.

Contract Surg. Charles W. Thorp relieved duty Fort Ethan Allen; to his home, Marcellus, Mich., for annulment of contracts.

Leave for fifteen days granted Lieut. Col. Henry M. Andrews, Art. Corps.

First Lieut. John S. Fair, 9th Cav., to join his troops.

Leave ten days is granted 1st Lieut. John S. Fair, 9th Cav.

The following transfers Aug. 28, with rank from June 13, 1905, on mutual application of officers concerned is announced: Second Lieut. Charles E. Bamford, 13th Cav. (since resigned), to the infantry arm; 2d Lieut. William W. West, Jr., 25th Inf., to the Cavalry arm. Lieut. West assigned to 13th Cav. He will join troop to which assigned.

Lieut. Col. Cunliffe H. Murray, 11th Cav., detailed to service and to fill a vacancy in Inspector General's Department.

Leave four months granted Capt. Warren W. Whitside, 15th Cav., with permission to go beyond sea.

G.O. 144, AUG. 15, 1906, WAR DEPT.

This order, which is one of 19 pages, amends paragraphs 71, 115, 126, 129, 136, 161, 162, 655, 740, 1043, 1048, 1151, 1295, 1299, 1307, 1308, 1321, 1342, 1367, 1371, 1384, 1397, 1406, and 1488, Army Regulations.

G.O. 56, SEPT. 7, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI. Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps, having reported, is announced as chief signal officer of the department, relieving Major Eugene O. Fehet, signal Corps.

CHANGE OF STATIONS.

G.O. 156, SEPT. 13, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Upon the closing of the camp of instruction near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Troops G and H, 10th Cav., will be relieved from duty at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., and will take station at Fort D. A. Russell. The commanding general of the camp will detail a sufficient number of officers and enlisted men to return to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., to pack up the effects of these troops and ship them to Fort D. A. Russell.

Cos. A and C, 4th Inf., and Cos. B and D, 4th Inf., will be relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Fort Slocum, N.Y., respectively, as soon after Sept. 15, 1906, as practicable, and will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for station. The detachment of Troops G and H, 10th Cav., now at Fort Mackenzie, will remain at the post under the command of one officer until relieved by the companies of the 4th Infantry.

Troops I, K, L, and M, 9th Cav., will be relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for station, the troops to arrive at Fort Sheridan after the present garrison of that post shall have returned from the camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

The 21st Infantry is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands and will sail from Manila on Sept. 20, 1906, and upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for station, relieving the battalion of the 29th Infantry.

Upon the arrival of the 21st Infantry at Fort Logan, Colo., the battalion of the 29th Infantry now there will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, for station.

The 6th Infantry is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands and will sail from Manila on Oct. 10, 1906, and upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to stations as follows: Headquarters, band, and 1st Battalion, Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont.; 2d Battalion, Fort Lincoln, N.D.; 3d Battalion, Fort Missoula, Mont.

Cos. L and M, 28th Inf., will be relieved from duty at Fort Lincoln, N.D., and will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for

station, the troops to arrive at Fort Snelling after the present garrison of that post shall have returned from camps of instruction. A sufficient guard will be left at Fort Lincoln to care for the post until the arrival of the battalion of the 6th Infantry.

Upon the return of the 7th Infantry from the camp of instruction at American Lake, Wash., to stations in the Department of Dakota, the regiment will be relieved from duty in that department and will proceed to stations in the Department of the Lakes, as follows: Headquarters, 1st and 2d Battalions at Fort Wayne, Mich., and the 3d Battalion at Fort Brady, Mich. A sufficient guard will be left at Forts Missoula and William Henry Harrison, Mont., to care for those posts until the arrival of the 6th Infantry.

Upon the closing of the camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Cos. E and F, 4th Inf., and Cos. G and H, 4th Inf., will be relieved from duty at Forts Brady and Wayne, Mich., respectively, and will proceed by marching from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Fort Thomas, Ky., for station, with the headquarters and 3d Battalion of that regiment. A sufficient number of officers and enlisted men will be sent by rail from Fort Benjamin Harrison to Forts Brady and Wayne to pack up the effects of these companies and ship them to Fort Thomas, Ky. A sufficient guard will be left at Fort Brady to care for the post until relieved by the garrison of the 7th Infantry.

Upon the arrival of the 7th Infantry at Fort Wayne, Co. B, 9th Inf., will be relieved from duty at that post and will proceed to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for station.

CIRCULAR 46, AUG. 31, 1906, WAR DEPT.

The following decisions of the Secretary of War are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. G.O., No. 81, W.D., April 25, 1906, is construed in connection with G.O. No. 202, W.D., Dec. 4, 1905, as authorizing the gratuitous issue to troops not yet furnished with the new pattern uniform, and that have continued to wear the gold lace chevrons on the full-dress coat, of chevrons as follows: Total for three years. One (1) pair gold lace chevrons for the full-dress coat. Three (3) pairs cloth chevrons for the blouse. And to troops not yet furnished with the new pattern uniform, and that have discontinued wearing the gold lace chevrons on the full-dress coat, as follows: Four (4) pairs cloth chevrons.

2. The transfer of an enlisted man of the Artillery Corps, qualified as gunner, to the general service infantry, under the provisions of Circular No. 41, W.D., July 26, 1906, works a termination of his increase of pay as gunner from the date of transfer.

3. "The general depots of supply" mentioned in paragraph 187, A.R., as amended by paragraph I, G.O., No. 130, W.D., July 16, 1906, include the general property depots of the Signal Corps at present established, or that may hereafter be established. Whenever such depots of the Signal Corps are situated at a Signal Corps post, matters of post administration remain in the hands of the division and department commanders.

G.O. 27, AUG. 29, 1906, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Major Frank Greene, Signal Corps, having reported at these headquarters, is announced as Chief Signal Officer of the Department, relieving 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Fuller, Signal Corps, who will stand relieved from duty at these headquarters, but will continue on duty as Chief Signal Officer, Camp Chickamauga, Ga.

G.O. 57, SEPT. 8, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

The 18th Infantry and 2d Squadron, 9th Cav., will be relieved from duty at the camp of instruction, Fort Riley, Kas., and proceed not later than Sept. 15, 1906, by marching, to their station, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. The regiment of infantry and squadron of cavalry will march as separate commands over route to be designated by the commanding general of the camp, about 200 and 250 miles in extent, respectively.

The commands are authorized to take with them on the march conical wall tents, tent stoves and pipe not exceeding three per company. The heavy baggage will be shipped to Fort Leavenworth by rail, as freight, by the quartermaster of the camp.

G.O. 17, SEPT. 1, 1906, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

Announces that the regular season for small arms practice for the 1st Cavalry is extended to include Oct. 31, 1906.

G.O. 23, SEPT. 3, 1906, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

The Headquarters, 1st Battalion and Companies B, C and D, 25th Inf., having been relieved from duty at Fort Brown, Texas, are assigned to Fort Reno, Okla., for station.

Co. H, 26th Inf., with the officers attached thereto, will be relieved from temporary duty at Fort Brown, Texas, and will return by rail to its proper station, as soon as the preparations for the temporary abandonment of Fort Brown have been completed. Upon the departure of Co. H, 26th Inf., Fort Brown, Tex., will be discontinued as a garrisoned post, and the reservation will be placed in charge of caretakers employed by the Quartermaster's Department.

GENERAL STAFF.

Leave for fourteen days is granted Col. Enoch H. Crowder, Gen. Staff. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

Col. Enoch H. Crowder, Gen. Staff, will proceed to New York city, take station at that place, and report to the commanding general, Atlantic Division, for duty as chief of staff of that division. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. John A. Lundeen, I.G., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty in the Inspector General's Department. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 18, 1906, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major Eugene F. Ladd, Mil. Secy. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Q.M.G., will proceed from San Francisco to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., and Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for the purpose of making an inspection at those posts. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

Capt. James E. Normoyle, Q.M., is relieved from duty as Q.M. of the post of Fort Leavenworth. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Capt. William C. Wren, Q.M., is relieved from duty as assistant to the Chief Q.M., Department of California, and will assume charge of construction work in and about San Francisco, Cal., with station at that place. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Frank C. Jewell, Q.M., to take effect as soon as his services can be spared after the arrival of the transport Logan at San Francisco, Cal. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Capt. Noble H. Greager, Q.M., will proceed to his home to await retirement from active service. (Sept. 7, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Robert A. Gillmore from duty at Camp Connell, Samar, to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (July 23, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles Gaddess, now at the division hospital, Manila, will report to the C.O. of that hospital for duty. (July 21, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Harry Beauman will proceed to Naic, Cavite, for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. William P. Benninghove, who will proceed to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas D. Roberts, who will proceed to Manila for instructions. (July 20, Phil. D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Upon completion of their duties at the camp of instruction near Austin, Tex., the following enlisted men will proceed to the stations named for duty: Post Comy. Sergt. Ferdinand Rohde to the office of purchasing commissary, San Antonio, Texas; Post Comy. Sergt. John J. O'Keefe to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Post Comy. Sergt. John Brown to Fort Ward, Wash. (Sept. 4, D.T.)

The leave granted Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, C.S., is extended one month. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. William Grum, now at the camp, Fort Riley, Kas., when his services are no longer required, will report to Fort Riley for duty. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Frederick Mathys, now at camp,

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., will be sent to Fort Brady, Mich. for duty. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

The following post commissary sergeants, now at Camp Tacoma, American Lake, Washington, when their services are no longer required, will be sent to the stations designated for duty: Edward Ross, to Fort Columbia, Washington; Fred Dobler, to Fort Casey, Washington. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Hugo Laskowski, now at Camp Tacoma, American Lake, Washington, when his services are no longer required will be sent to Vancouver Barracks, Washington for duty. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

The following post commissary sergeants, now at Mount Gretna, Pa., when their services are no longer required, will be sent to the stations designated: Michael Barrett, to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; John W. Stubbley, to Fort Ontario, N.Y. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. John Glenn, now at the camp near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., when his services are no longer required will be sent via Seattle, Wash., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major Philip G. Wales, surg., upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

Par. 21, S.O. 150, June 26, 1906, W.D., is amended so as to direct the assistant surgeons therein named to report in person on Monday, Sept. 17, 1906, to the president of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum building, Washington, D.C., for examination for advancement. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert M. Thornburg, asst. surg., from duty at division hospital, Manila, to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Capt. George P. Peed, asst. surg., who will proceed to Manila for duty. (July 24, Phil. D.)

Contract Surg. George F. Campbell will report to the commanding general, Dept. of Luzon, for duty. (July 13, Phil. D.) Contract Surg. Arthur I. Boyer will be transferred from Manila to San Francisco for treatment in the general hospital there. (July 18, Phil. D.)

The leave granted Capt. Robert E. Noble, asst. surg., is further extended twenty-one days. (Sept. 10, W.D.) Major Edward C. Carter, surg., is relieved from further duty at the camp of instruction, Fort Riley, and will join his station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Aug. 31, N.D.)

The advancement from the grade of first lieutenant to that of captain of George H. Crabtree, asst. surg., with rank of captain from Sept. 5, 1906, is announced. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Joseph L. Sanford is extended one month. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect upon his return to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is granted Contract Dental Surg. Frank P. Stone. (Aug. 31, D.T.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on Sept. 5, 1906, is granted Contract Surg. Harry H. VanKirk. (Aug. 31, D.T.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Charles L. Baker is extended one month. (Sept. 7, W.D.)

1st Lieut. Cosam J. Bartlett, asst. surg., having reported, will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., for duty. (Sept. 4, D. Cal.) Sergt. Alexander Frazer, H.C., now at Camp Chickamauga, Ga., upon completion of the maneuvers, will be sent to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class William H. Thomas, H.C., upon completion of the course of instruction in photography and identification work, will be sent to Manila, P.I. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

Sergeants First Class George Griffith and Marshall S. Howard, now at the casual detachment, division hospital, Manila, awaiting assignment, will be sent to report to the commanding generals, Departments of Luzon and Visayas, respectively, for assignment to duty. (July 20, Phil. D.)

Sergt. First Class Thomas J. Walker, H.C., will proceed from Camp of Instruction near Austin, Texas, to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for duty. (Sept. 3, D.T.)

Sergt. (first class) Frederick R. Williams, H.C., now on duty on the transport Logan, will be granted a furlough for three months. (Sept. 4, D. Cal.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Charles E. Stanton, paym., to take effect upon the completion of his examination for promotion. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

Major George F. Downey, paym., having reported, will report to the chief paymaster for temporary duty. (Aug. 28, D. Lakes.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Second Lieut. Arthur R. Ehrnbeck, C.E., will proceed to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty with Co. A, 1st Battalion. (July 16, Phil. D.)

Leave for one month and fourteen days, to take effect on or about Nov. 20, 1906, is granted Capt. Thomas H. Jackson, C.E. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

The leave granted Col. Gustav J. Fieberger, professor of civil and military engineering, is extended twenty days. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Harold S. Hetrick, William A. Johnson, James J. Loving, Frederick B. Downing, Henry A. Finch and Frederick E. Humphreys, 3d Bat. of Engrs., will upon their arrival at Fort Leavenworth, proceed to the camp of instruction, Fort Riley, for duty with their proper command. (Sept. 5, D. Mo.)

Capt. John S. Sewell is relieved from station at Washington Barracks, D.C., and will take station in Washington. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major George W. Burr, O.D., will accompany the 12th Battery, Field Artillery, on its march to Colorado Springs, Colo., for observation of material, and return to his proper station. (Sept. 7, W.D.)

Par. 12, S.O. 195, W.D., Aug. 18, 1906, relating to Ord. Sergt. William J. Sienkowsky is rescinded. (Sept. 6, W.D.) Ord. Sergt. Francis W. Hopkins, Fort Brown, Tex., will be sent to Fort Dade, Fla., for temporary duty during the absence of Ord. Sergt. Bernard Jaeger on furlough. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

1st Lieut. Glen F. Jenks, O.D., will proceed to the following named posts on business pertaining to the inspection of sea-coast armament and the work of mechanics thereon: Fort H. G. Wright, Fort Michie, Fort Terry, and Fort Tyler, N.Y., and Fort Mansfield, R.I.; Fort Adams, Fort Greble, Fort Wadsworth, Fort Getty, and Fort Philip Kearney, R.I.; and Fort Rodman, Mass.; Fort Banks, Fort Heath, Fort Andrews, Fort Warren, Fort Standish, Fort Strong, and Fort Revere, Mass.; Fort Williams, Fort Levett, Fort Lyon, Fort McKinley, Fort Preble, and Fort Baldwin, Me.; Fort Constitution and Fort Stark, N.H., and Fort Foster, Me. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

The leave granted Major Eugene O. Fechet, S.C., is extended twenty-five days. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

1st Lieut. Arthur L. Fuller, S.C., is relieved from further duty at Atlanta, Ga., and will proceed from that place to Washington for temporary duty. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. John D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., to take effect upon the conclusion of the maneuvers at the camp of instruction at Mt. Gretna, Pa. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

First Lieut. Frank Keller, 1st Cav. (promoted from second lieutenant, 8th Cav.) is relieved from duty in the Philippines, and will sail Aug. 10, 1906, to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (July 25, Phil. D.)

Major Joseph A. Gaston, 1st Cav., upon the expiration of his present leave, will join his regiment. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Moss L. Love, 2d Cav., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Sea Girt, N.J. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, 2d Cav., upon the completion of his duties at Sea Girt, N.J. (Sept. 6, A.D.)

1st Lieut. George F. Bailey, 2d Cav., having reported from leave, will join his command at camp of instruction, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Sept. 4, D. Lakes.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Leave for three months is granted Lieut. Col. Charles M. O'Connor, 3d Cav., to take effect upon the completion of his duties as a member of the board appointed by Par. 4, S.O. 167, July 17, 1906, W.D. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, 4th Cav., now on leave, will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Leave for three months is granted Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th Cav., to take effect upon the completion of his duties at headquarters, Southwestern Division. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect after the encampment near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is granted 1st Lieut. V. D. Dixon, 5th Cav. (Sept. 4, S.W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

First Lieut. Beverly A. Read, 6th Cav., is detailed as acting judge advocate of the Department of the Visayas, and will proceed to Iloilo, P.I., for duty accordingly. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Leave from the close of the present maneuvers at camp of instruction near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., until Nov. 1, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Albert J. Woude, 6th Cav. (Aug. 24, D.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

First Lieut. Christian A. Bach, 7th Cav., is, on account of exceptional circumstances, granted leave for twenty days, with permission to visit the U.S. and to leave Manila about Aug. 9. (July 23, Phil. D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Lieut. Col. Thaddeus W. Jones, Cavalry, unassigned, is assigned to the 8th Cav. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for one month, upon the completion of the Army Pistol Competition, Fort Sheridan, is granted 2d Lieut. Beauford R. Camp, 9th Cav. (Aug. 29, D. Mo.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Major Augustus C. Macomb, 9th Cav., upon the completion of the competitions at Sea Girt, N.J. (Sept. 6, A.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. James Huston, 10th Cav. (Aug. 29, D. Mo.)

Lieut. Col. George A. Dodd, 10th Cav., upon the abandonment of the camp of instruction near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will proceed to Denver, Colo., for the purpose of supervising the printing of his reports as chief umpire. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Oct. 20, 1906, is granted Veterinarian Charles D. McMurdo, 10th Cav. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

Second month, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, 10th Cav., Fort Robinson. (Sept. 4, D. Mo.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Second Lieut. John Cooke, 11th Cav., will accompany the 11th Cavalry while en route from the camp of instruction at Fort Riley, Kas., to Fort Des Moines, Iowa. After his arrival at Fort Des Moines Lieutenant Cooke will return to Fort Riley for instruction in the school. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Eugene V. Armstrong, 13th Cav. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Leave for thirty days, on account of exceptional circumstances, is granted 1st Lieut. James Goethe, 13th Cav., as soon as his services can be spared in connection with the competitions at Sea Girt, N.J. (Sept. 7, A.D.)

Leave from Oct. 8 to 11, 1906, both dates inclusive, is granted 1st Lieut. James Longstreet, jr., 13th Cav., recruiting officer. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Charles H. Jennings, 13th Cav., will report in person to Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th Cav., president of an Army retiring board at Fort Riley, for examination by the board. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Veterinarian Robert C. Musser, 14th Cav., will proceed about Oct. 1, 1906, to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty at that post. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Joseph Garrard, 14th Cav., will proceed to Camp Tacoma, Murray, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 31, Pac. D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Clifton R. Norton, 15th Cav., to take effect upon completion of competitions at Sea Girt, N.J. (Sept. 7, A.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, effective upon the termination of instruction at Mount Gretna, Pa., is granted 2d Lieut. Leon R. Partridge, 15th Cav. (Sept. 12, D.E.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. William Tidball, A.C., is transferred from the 5th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

Second Lieut. William H. Williams, A.C., is relieved from the further operation of Par. 31, S.O. 148, June 23, 1906, W.D., and will rejoin his proper station. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Major George L. Anderson, now on sick leave, will proceed to San Francisco for duty in the office of the inspector general of that division. (Sept. 7, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, A.C., will take effect about Sept. 11, 1906. (Sept. 1, D.T.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Eugene T. Wilson, A.C. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Joseph E. Myers, A.C., upon the expiration of his present leave will assume charge of construction work at Fort Michie, N.Y. in addition to his other duties, relieving 1st Lieut. Robert W. Collins, A.C., of that duty. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Capt. Stanley D. Embick, Art. Corps, is detailed as an observer at the camp of instruction at Fort Riley, Kas., and of troops on the march therefrom. Captain Embick will proceed to Fort Riley and will accompany the 4th Battalion, F.A., on the practice march, upon the completion of which he will rejoin his proper station. (Sept. 7, W.D.)

First Lieut. George T. Perkins, A.C., is transferred from the 8th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced:

Second Lieut. Charles C. Burt, promoted to first lieutenant; rank, June 9, 1906; assigned to 126th Co., C.A.

Second Lieut. William N. Michel, promoted to first lieutenant; rank, June 22, 1906; assigned to 8th Co., C.A.

Second Lieut. Howard S. Miller, promoted to first lieutenant; rank, June 30, 1906; assigned to 106th Co., C.A., as attached thereto.

Second Lieut. William H. Menges, promoted to first lieutenant; rank, June 30, 1906; assigned to 121st Co., C.A., as attached thereto.

Second Lieut. Arthur L. Keesling, promoted to first lieutenant; rank, July 1, 1906; assigned to 9th Co., C.A. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Artillery Corps are ordered, to take effect this date: Major Lotis Miles to Camp Casey, Wash., and assume command of that post.

Major Charles A. Bennett to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and assume command of the 2d Battalion, F.A. Capt. Ira A. Haynes to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and assume command of the 11th Battalion, F.A. (mountain). (Sept. 11, W.D.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. George F. E. Harrison, A.C., is extended one month. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

First Lieut. William R. Harrison, A.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Caswell, N.C., relieving 1st Lieut. Stephen H. Mould, A.C., of that duty. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. John P. Wisser, A.C., will repair to Washington for instructions in connection with his assignment to special duty abroad. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon the completion of the maneuvers at the camp of instruction at Fort Riley, Kas., is granted Capt. John Conklin, jr., A.C. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Major Charles G. Treat, A.C., Fort Sheridan, will proceed

to the vicinity of Michigan City, Ind., for the purpose of selecting, if practicable, the use of suitable ground for an artillery range. (Sept. 5, D. Lakes.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNEGLE.

First Lieut. George W. Harris, 1st Inf. (promoted from second lieutenant, 9th Inf.), will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (July 17, Phil. D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Major William L. Buck, 3d Inf., now on leave, will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. E. MACKLIN.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Paul A. Wolf, 4th Inf., upon the completion of the competitions at Sea Girt, N.J. (Sept. 7, A.D.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect at the close of the encampment at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., is granted 2d Lieut. Campbell B. Hodges, 4th Inf. (Aug. 25, D. Lakes.)

The leave granted Major James S. Rodgers, 4th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Aug. 31, N.D.)

Capt. Joseph C. Castner, 4th Inf., in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of the construction work at Fort Thomas, Ky. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. John F. Wilkinson, 4th Inf., to take effect after his return to his proper station at Fort Wayne, Mich. (Sept. 7, D. Lakes.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave for one month and twenty-five days is granted 1st Lieut. George K. Wilson, 5th Inf. (Sept. 18, D.E.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

First Lieut. Richard Wetherill, 6th Inf. (promoted from second lieutenant, 19th Inf.), will proceed to Zamboanga, Mind., for duty. (July 16, Phil. D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Capt. Frederick Perkins, 8th Inf., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and report to Col. Alfred C. Markley, 13th Inf., for examination for promotion. (July 26, Phil. D.)

Capt. Edgar S. Walker, 8th Inf., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and report to Col. Alfred C. Markley, 13th Inf., for examination for promotion. (July 26, Phil. D.)

Capt. Frederik L. Knudsen, 8th Inf., is, on account of exceptional circumstances, granted leave for one month, with permission to visit the United States, and will sail from Manila about Aug. 10. (July 26, Phil. D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. S. FOSTER.

Second Lieut. Eugene C. Ecker, 9th Inf., to San Francisco, Cal., for admission to general hospital for treatment. (July 18, Phil. D.)

Col. Herbert S. Foster, 9th Inf., will report to Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, president of an Army retiring board at Governors Island, N.Y., for examination. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Leave for one month after return to proper station from camp near Fort Russell, is granted Lieut. James H. Van Horn, 11th Inf. (Aug. 29, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month and thirteen days, to take effect after return from the camp near Fort D. A. Russell, is granted 1st Lieut. John P. McAdams, 11th Inf. (Aug. 29, D. Mo.)

Leave for three months, to take effect Oct. 3, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Francis H. Farnum, 11th Inf. (Sept. 1, N.D.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect after return to station from the camp near Fort Russell, is granted 1st Lieut. Edgar A. Myer, 11th Inf. (Sept. 1, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Nolan V. Ellis, 11th Inf. (Sept. 1, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month on account of sickness is granted 2d Lieut. Philip J. Golden, 11th Inf. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Major Willis T. May, 15th Inf., is, on account of exceptional circumstances, granted leave for one month, with permission to visit the U.S., and to leave Manila about Aug. 10, 1906. (July 21, Phil. D.)

Major William Lassiter, 15th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Military Secretary's Department. He will report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

First Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, jr., 16th Inf., now on sick leave at Atlanta, Ga., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Walter O. Boswell, 16th Inf., is extended one month. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

First Lieut. George A. Wiczorek, 17th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Montana Agricultural College, Bozeman, Mont. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

First Lieut. George W. Sager, 18th Inf. (promoted from second lieutenant, 19th Inf.), is relieved from duty in the Philippines, and will proceed on Aug. 10 to San Francisco, Cal. (July 24, Phil. D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Second Lieut. Ira A. Smith, 19th Inf., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and report to Col. Alfred C. Markley, 13th Inf., for examination for promotion. (July 26, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Charles W. Tiltonson, 19th Inf., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and report to Col. Alfred C. Markley, 13th Inf., for examination for promotion. (July 26, Phil. D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

First Lieut. John S. McCleery, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will proceed to Camp Tacoma, Murray, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 31, Pac. D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Second Lieut. Hugo D. Schula, 21st Inf., will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty pending the arrival of his regiment at that station. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Leave for two months, effective when his services can best be spared, is granted Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf. (Sept. 10, D.E.)

Leave for twenty-five days, effective about Oct. 17, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas T. Duke, 23d Inf. (Sept. 12, D.E.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. P. BORDEN.

Major Elmore F. Taggart, 24th Inf. (promoted from captain, 8th Inf.), will proceed to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for duty. (July 18, Phil. D.)

29th Inf., member of the Army Infantry Team. (Sept. 11, A.D.)

30TH INFANTRY—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Sheldon W. Anding, 30th Inf., to take effect upon the completion of competitions at Sea Girt, N.J. (Sept. 7, A.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT—LIEUT. COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Frank L. Graham, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, upon the completion of the competitions at Sea Girt, N.J. (Sept. 6, A.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Richard H. Poillon, Jr., Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, of his commission, has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 7, 1906. (Sept. 7, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Herman Hering, Philippine Scouts, will be transferred from Manila to San Francisco, Cal., for admission to the U.S. Army General Hospital for treatment. (July 18, Phil. D.) Major Harry S. Howland, Philippine Scouts, is assigned to the 4th Battalion, and will join his proper station. (July 16, Phil. D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. George M. Stelton, P.S., is extended two months. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, 5th Inf.; Lieut. Col. William P. Evans, 11th Inf., and Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th Inf., is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1906, to report upon the general subject of recruit depot administration, and especially to formulate a uniform plan for the instruction of recruits at all depots. (Sept. 7, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Daniel W. Ketcham, A.C., 1st Lieut. Graham Parker, A.C., 2d Lieut. Guy B. G. Hanna, A.C., is appointed to meet at Presidio of San Francisco to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Richard H. Harris, 85th Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, Art. Corps, junior grade. (Sept. 5, D. Cal.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Governors Island, N.Y., for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, Col. Stephen C. Mills, I.G., Col. John E. Greer, O.D., Major Charles Richard, surgeon, Capt. Frederick M. Hartsock, asst. surg., Capt. William J. Glasgow, 13th Cav., recorder. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. George H. Burton, Inspector General, upon his own application, after over forty-five years' service, is retired from active service, to take effect Sept. 30, 1906. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Francis S. Dodge, Paymaster General, from active service on Sept. 11, 1906, is announced. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

Col. William S. Stanton, C.E., is retired from active service on Sept. 9, 1906, and will proceed to his home. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Major Charles G. Starr, Inf., promoted lieutenant colonel; rank, Sept. 4, 1906; assigned to 8th Infantry.

Capt. Jacob F. Kreps, 22d Inf., promoted to major; rank, July 3, 1906; assigned to 22d Infantry.

Capt. Henry C. Cabell, 14th Inf., promoted to major; rank, July 13, 1906; assigned to 19th Infantry.

First Lieut. Charles B. Clark, 5th Inf., promoted to captain; rank, July 3, 1906; assigned to 14th Infantry.

First Lieut. Irvin L. Hant, 19th Inf., promoted to captain; rank, July 7, 1906; assigned to 6th Infantry.

First Lieut. George S. Simonds, 22d Inf., promoted to captain; rank, July 13, 1906; assigned to 22d Infantry.

Major Cabell will remain on duty with the 14th Infantry until further orders. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

TRANSFERS

First Lieut. Francis C. Endicott, 24th Inf., is transferred to the 5th Infantry. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Par. 17, S.O. 159, July 7, 1906, W.D., relating to the transfer of Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, 5th Inf., and Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, 3d Inf., is revoked. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

ARMY SHOOTING TEAMS

The following officers, members of the Army Rifle Team at Sea Girt, N.J., upon completion of the competitions or upon the expiration of such leaves as may have been granted them, will join their proper stations: Capt. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav.; Fine W. Smith, 4th Inf., and Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., 22d Inf. (Sept. 8, A.D.)

The following officers, members of the Army Cavalry Team at Sea Girt, N.J., upon completion of their duties in connection with the competitions thereof, or upon the expiration of such leaves as may have been granted them, will proceed to join their proper stations: Major Augustus C. Macomb, 9th Cav.; Capt. Harry La T. Cavanaugh, 10th Cav.; Sherwood A. Cheney, O.E.; Charles A. Romeyn, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Van Way, 12th Cav.; Morton C. Mumma, 2d Cav.; Lewis Foerster, 5th Cav.; William H. Clouston, Jr., 13th Cav.; Charles O. Winnia, 5th Cav.; Arthur Williams, C.E.; 2d Lieut. Alden M. Graham, 1st Cav.; Clifton R. Norton, 15th Cav.; Theodore H. Dillon, C.E. (Sept. 11, A.D.)

The following officers, members of the Army Pistol Team at Sea Girt, N.J., upon completion of the competitions or upon the expiration of such leaves as may have been granted them, will join their proper stations: Capt. James A. Cole, 6th Cav.; Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William L. Guthrie, C.E.; 2d Lieut. Arthur E. Ahrends, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Walter C. Short, 25th Inf. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

The following officers, members of the Army Infantry Team at Sea Girt, N.J., upon completion of their duties in connection with the competitions thereof, or upon the expiration of such leaves as may have been granted them, will join their proper stations: Major Zerah W. Torrey, I.G.D.; Capt. Paul A. Wolf, 4th Inf.; Capt. Frank L. Graham, Porto Rico Regiment; 1st Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 30th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Samuel M. Parker, 29th Inf. (Sept. 8, A.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

First Sergt. Charles Noll, Co. D, 9th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 7, W.D.)

1st Sergt. James Burns, Co. H, 6th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

First Sergt. William K. Oswill, 45th Co., C.A., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

Cook Franz Dietrich, Detachment of Army Service Men, Quartermaster's Department, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 7, W.D.)

First Sergt. Thomas Griffin, Troop C, 10th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

First Sergt. Patrick Whalen, Troop B, 2d Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

The following officers are detailed to take the course at the Army War College during the next term and will report on Nov. 1, 1906: William L. Buck, 3d Inf.; Major William H. Sage, 7th Inf.; Capt. Tyree B. Rivers, 4th Cav.; André W. Brewster, 9th Inf.; Harry L. Hawthorne, A.C.; Eugene T. Wilson, A.C.; Sidney S. Jordan, A.C.; Frank A. Wilcox, 30th Inf.; Sherwood A. Cheney, C.E.; Herbert J. Brees, 1st Cav. (Sept. 11, W.D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—Sailed from Seattle Sept. 4 for Honolulu.
INGALLS—Sailed from Manila Sept. 8 for New York.
DIX—At Seattle.
KILPATRICK—At Manila. To sail for New York Oct. 1.
LOGAN—Arrived at Manila Sept. 10.
McCLELLAN—At Manila. To sail for New York when repaired.
MEADE—Sailed from Manila Sept. 8 for New York.
SEWARD—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—On the rocks at Honolulu, H.I.

SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila Aug. 31 for San Francisco.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco Sept. 4 for Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.

BURNSIDE—Arrived Tacoma Aug. 26.

LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. At Manila.

CAMP BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Camp Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Sept. 10, 1906.

General Carter, commanding the camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., under date of Sept. 12, directs organizations now at this camp to return to their proper stations as follows: The 3d Squadron, 2d Cavalry, will stand relieved in time on Friday, Sept. 14, to take up on Saturday morning, Sept. 15, the march to Rock Island, Ill., thence by boat or rail to Fort Snelling, Minn. Contract Surg. H. W. Stuckey will accompany the squadron. Companies G and H, 4th Infantry, will stand relieved on Sept. 15, and then proceed by marching to Columbus, O., thence by rail to Fort Wayne, Mich. Companies E and F, 4th Infantry, will stand relieved on Sunday, Sept. 16, and accompany the 27th Infantry on its march to Chicago, Ill., and proceed thence by boat or rail to Fort Brady, Mich. The 27th Infantry will stand relieved on Sunday, Sept. 16, and proceed by marching to Fort Sheridan, Ill. First Lieut. Compton Wilson, asst. surg., will accompany the regiment. The 28th Infantry will stand relieved on Sunday, Sept. 16, and proceed by marching to Chicago, Ill., thence by rail to Fort Snelling, Minn. First Lieut. William H. Tefft, asst. surg., and Sergt. 1st Class Andrew J. Lyons will accompany the regiment. Company B, Signal Corps, will be relieved on Saturday, Sept. 15, and proceed, as soon as the telephone lines have been taken up, by rail, to Fort Omaha, Neb. Contract Surg. J. S. Kennedy will accompany the company.

The last of the Regulars will have departed from Fort Harrison by Sept. 20, unless present plans fail. The troops will go back by practically the same routes as those taken when en route to Fort Harrison, and they will consume at least two weeks in marching the 200 miles required of them.

The 10th Battalion, Field Artillery, was on Sept. 1 ordered from duty at this camp, to take effect Friday, Sept. 14, 1906, and then proceed, by marching, to Michigan City, Indiana, for annual target practice and upon completion thereof return to Fort Sheridan, Ill. Contract Surg. William H. Richardson, and two men of the Hospital Corps will accompany the battalion.

Capt. Harry Franklin, of the Indiana Provost Guard, has numerous troubles. Recently his horse fell with him and he received several very bad bruises. During the past week he has been wrestling with bootleggers and other suspicious characters who have been accused of different things contrary to military regulations as well as the civil laws. Wednesday Captain Franklin chased a man in a buggy for five miles with a detail of guards. The man was supposed to be a bootlegger. When the guards approached within a hundred yards of the man they were ordered to fire and the man halted. No whiskey was found in his possession, hence no arrest was made. Several days since Captain Franklin made a raid on a grocery store in Oaklandon, a small town near here, thinking that the proprietor was handling whiskey for the soldiers. This raid, however, proved of no avail. Since Sheriff Soubier, of Marion County, raided the joints which were conducted near the south entrance of the reservation there has been very little illegitimate business carried on. Every day officers halt enlisted men and search them for whiskey. Whenever a bottle is found its contents are poured on the ground and the bottle smashed.

Miss Leona Stern, a young woman from Lawrence, a town near here, caused nearly 300 Artillery horses to stampede Wednesday afternoon. She wore a bright red dress and was approaching the herd of horses for the purpose of visiting her sweetheart, who was in charge of the herd guard. As she came near the horses became wild and dashed madly across drill grounds until they were completely exhausted. Miss Stern climbed a tree and reached the first limb just as the herd flew by her. She managed to see her lover the next day.

Major Charles G. Treat, commanding the 10th Battalion of Field Artillery, who became suddenly ill with typhoid fever on the road march from Fort Sheridan to Camp Benjamin Harrison, will not join his command during the encampment here. The Major is very popular among the enlisted men, who would be glad to have had him here during the maneuvers. It will be good news to all soldiers who know Major Treat that he is recovering from a serious illness and will soon be able to be in command of his battalion.

For the first time during the maneuvers the non-commissioned officers had an opportunity to act as lieutenants and captains, Monday, Sept. 4. The 28th Infantry was divided into several provisional regiments and the non-coms. took command while the lieutenants and captains acted as majors and colonels. This is an excellent drill. It teaches the enlisted men to assume command in case of emergency.

Capt. Lucien G. Berry, commanding the 10th Battalion of Field Battery, on Sept. 1 took the battalion for a road march and incidentally passed through Indianapolis, giving the people a parade. Indianapolis people have been wild to see the soldiers parade their streets and, while there were only 300 men on the march, they were greatly pleased at Captain Berry's effort to let the soldiers see the city and let the city see the soldiers.

Major Robert L. Bullard, 28th Infantry, delivered an interesting illustrated lecture on his experiences among the Moros in Mindanao, P.I., on Sept. 6, in the 27th Infantry camp. The 27th band furnished music for the occasion.

The Indianapolis Entertainment Company gave the soldiers a moving picture show on Sept. 11 in the 27th Infantry camp. Many pictures of war scenes were shown and a general program of interesting views was produced. Chaplain Hunter and the 27th Infantry band assisted in the entertainment.

The following officers attended theaters and other places of amusement in Indianapolis on the evening of Sept. 5: Col. William L. Pitcher, Lieut. Col. R. T. Yeatman, Capt. L. G. Berry, Capt. Geo. G. Galey, Vet. Gerald Griffin, Lieut. John Hammond, Lieut. Claudius M. Seaman, Contract Surg. W. H. Richardson and Lieut. O. S. Eskridge.

Gen. Will J. McKee, of the Indiana National Guards, praised the work of General Carter and the Regulars greatly and said his troops received lessons in soldiery that would be of untold good to them in case of actual warfare. Col. James Stuart, of the 2d Illinois, also left Camp Benjamin Harrison with many complimentary remarks on the success of the encampment and maneuvers in general.

Capt. Edward L. King, of the 2d Cavalry, who has been sick for two weeks, was ordered to Fort Snelling for

treatment Sept. 6. The Captain was in a very serious condition and had to be carried to the train in an ambulance. It is said he has malaria of the most violent type and the treatment in the field was insufficient for his case. The men of his squadron, as well as those of the entire camp, regret very much to hear of Captain King's illness and hope to learn of his speedy recovery.

Capt. Mack K. Cunningham, of the Signal Corps, has been giving some practical demonstrations with the rocket medium of signaling.

The 2d Wisconsin arrived at Fort Harrison Sunday, Sept. 9, at 4 o'clock, and pitched their canvas homes just like old-timers. Gen. C. R. Boardman accompanied the regiment. The General says his regiment did not come to Camp Harrison to make a show, but simply to learn from the Regulars in the line of soldier. Unlike the Illinois regiment, the Wisconsin troops did not have \$50,000 appropriated for their use in camp. No luxuries were intended to be served.

Col. Russel B. Harrison, son of former President Benjamin Harrison, visited camp Sept. 6, accompanied by a party of Indianapolis people, and was royally entertained by Colonel Pitcher, of the 27th Infantry.

Lieuts. Elmer W. Niles and Robert H. Lewis, of the 21st Battery, were entertained by friends in Indianapolis on the evening of Sept. 6.

Corpl. Herman C. Heine, of the 21st Battery, who has charge of the battery mess, has invented a field mess box which he intends to have patented soon. The box is so arranged that all kitchen utensils and several days' rations can be carried in it and the box will require but a small space in a wagon.

The soldiers of Camp Benjamin Harrison were entertained at a lawn fete at Lawrence, Sept. 4, a town near the camp. The 28th Infantry band furnished music and the young women of Lawrence were not slow in giving the soldiers a good time.

General Carter issued orders Sept. 6 prohibiting the holding of prize fights on or near the military reservation. It was the intention of a company of pugilistic promoters to pull off a big fight at Spring Valley, near here, and General Carter was informed that over two thousand tickets had been sold in the camp at \$1 per ticket. He ordered Capt. J. C. McArthur, in command of the provost guard, to stop any attempt on the part of promoters to erect a fighting arena. The General declared he would not allow any soldier to leave the reservation on Sept. 10. The order also states that all money received by the fight promoters from soldiers must be refunded.

Prof. S. I. Connor, of Indianapolis, the head of the oratory and dramatic art departments of the Metropolitan School of Music, entertained the soldiers Saturday night, Sept. 8, with a splendid program of recitations. This was fully appreciated by the soldiers who attend these affairs in large numbers.

The headquarters and the 3d Battalion, 4th U.S. Inf., were on Sept. 7 relieved from duty at this camp, to return, by marching, to Fort Thomas, Ky.

Major William J. Wakeman, surgeon, is relieved from duty as sanitary inspector of this camp, to accompany the 4th Infantry to Fort Thomas, and Lieut. Col. William B. Davis, deputy surgeon general, chief surgeon, was on Sept. 7 directed to perform the duties of sanitary inspector during the continuance of the Camp of Instruction.

Capt. Edward L. King, 2d Cav., now in hospital at this camp, was ordered on Sept. 6 to proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for medical treatment.

Gen. Charles King came to camp with the 2d Wisconsin. He is known as an author and military authority of marked ability. Cooks of the 2d Wisconsin went on strike on the night of Sept. 9, and the soldiers were forced to roll into their blankets hungry. No rations had been issued, and as the first section of the regiment did not reach camp until 8 o'clock there was no food.

The officers of the 2d Wisconsin were complimented highly upon the manner in which the troops were unloaded and the quick work in getting the men into marching order.

CAMP AT AMERICAN LAKE.

Camp Tacoma, Sept. 5, 1906.

The field exercises the past week consisted of the "attack and defense of a convoy," and the "formation for a division marching in hostile territory to receive an attack in force." The attack of the convoy proved the most interesting. Two provisional brigades organized for this purpose were commanded (the Blues) by Col. Daniel Cornman and (the Browns) Lieut. Col. J. A. Irons. The Blue Brigade consisted of the 7th Infantry, 14th Cavalry, 17th Battery of Field Artillery, Signal Corps and Hospital Corps. The Brown Brigade consisted of the 20th Infantry, 14th Infantry, one squadron of the 2d Cavalry (three troops), 24th Battery of Field Artillery and a detachment of the Engineer, Signal Corps and Hospital Corps. Lieutenant Colonel Irons had the convoy which was represented by the 1st and 9th Batteries of Field Artillery as an ammunition train. Col. M. P. Maus was special observer. Some disappointment resulted from this exercise, as it is doubtful if the enemy ever really sighted the ammunition train. Colonel Cornman had a difficult task to perform, as his force was smaller than the Brown force, while Lieutenant Colonel Irons had in reserve a whole regiment of infantry, and more effective artillery, to guard his wagon train. Colonel Cornman's one hope of success lay in the possibility of a surprise attack upon the train, in such a position as would discount the larger force of defending troops. Colonel Cornman's lack of cavalry force prevented this design being accomplished and the gray and foggy or smoky morning covered the movements of the convoy to such an extent that neither the wagons nor their dust were visible at any near distance. "Cease firing" was sounded as the Brown infantry had come within seventy paces of the enemy—too close to permit of further action.

One lesson learned from the exercise was to the effect that the Infantry must be more cautious in their scouting, obviating the possibility of two Infantry forces coming as close as they did before seeing each other. An error in the map also prevented the Artillery with Colonel Cornman's force from taking a position designated by him, in a position so concealed by the denseness of the woods as to prevent seeing ahead at all, no timber being shown on the map at that point. The Artillery never went into action, being but 300 yards behind the Infantry, which was defeated by the advance guards of the Browns, the Artillery retreating with them, to a position still less effective for attacking the convoy. The fact that any commander in any maneuver does not succeed is not counted failure, as he is often instructed to try the practically impossible, the only point being as to whether the attempt was made in good form and the loss in number as small as possible.

The maneuver of Friday, in which practically all of

the troops participated and in which a provisional division was organized, consisting of two brigades. The division was commanded by Col. E. A. Godwin, 14th Cav., and assembled in the pass between American and Gravelly Lakes at 9 a.m., and from there marched to the west and southwest, in the territory to the northwest of American Lake, with its various units in column of route, facing northwest. On assembling, the situation was: That the division was in hostile territory without definite information as to the enemy and under orders to advance. There was no firing, no ammunition being carried. Recall sounded after the troops had been deployed in a position of defense to receive an attack in force. While the troops were moving into this position the field presented a fine spectacle. General Funston was much gratified in the manner in which the problem had been operated.

The Medical Department had all preparations made far ahead of any possible contingency and the division surgeon expressed the highest satisfaction with the work of the Hospital Corps. The Signal Corps also kept headquarters in communication with the second brigade during the march and had telephone and telegraph communication working with the first brigade within ten minutes after the formation of the line of defense.

Manager Norman, of the Tacoma Hotel, has arranged with General Funston for a series of military band concerts. The six bands of the different organizations now here will enter the competition and a first prize of \$100 and a second of \$50 will be given to the band to which the appointed judges award the prizes. A committee composed of thoroughly competent women will render the verdict on the work of the bands. Arrangements have been effected also for a series of ball games to be played between the Tacoma Tigers and the soldiers.

The danger of an epidemic of typhoid fever among the 22d Infantry has been averted by the change of location of its camp site. No new cases have developed and but one fever case is now in the field hospital. The water is pure and the sanitary condition of the camps excellent.

The information bureau near Murray station suggested and planned by Captain Haan, chief of staff, and carried out by Captain Kimmel, Art. Corps, has been a marked success.

The 3d Infantry, Col. Thomas L. Woodbury commanding, from Fort Lawton, has marched into camp after its short quarantine for a few cases of measles which developed among the troops en route from Alaska in August. The march was accomplished in four days; was pleasant and uneventful. The only noticeable fact was the noon-day heat, which to the men so long used to Alaskan cold seemed a little trying. The 3d is one of the fullest regiments in camp.

The long looked-for rain has come at last, settling dust, and incidentally a few tents, spirits and comforts.

Some little inconvenience has again been experienced by the pump again breaking down on the Country Club grounds. A scarcity of water brings forth many reminiscences of the San Francisco earthquake and fire days.

Col. and Mrs. J. C. Dent and their daughter, Miss Edith, have arrived from the Philippines. Colonel Dent takes command of the 14th Infantry, stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. They make a delightful addition to the camp and are well known for their charming hospitality.

Mrs. Moore, Mrs. J. H. Read, Miss Read and the Misses Garrard have also joined the colony in the "ladies' camp." By the way, General Funston wittily named the camp "Deficiency Camp," laughingly intimating that after an officer's wife arrives he is 50 per cent. deficient, the attractions of "Ladies' Camp" proving so enticing! Hardly a day goes by that some one does not serve "afternoon tea" under the flies of the tents, and there over the tea cups the chatter drifts from "problems" and "orders" to the latest fad or newest arrival. The tents in ladies' camp number close to a hundred, and are not only comfortably fitted up, but artistically so—with potted ferns, Japanese lanterns, swinging hammocks and gay colored cushioned benches and chairs.

Little Miss Monita Murtagh entertained quite a party of little folks in honor of her fifth birthday. The tiny hostess already displayed charm by the manner in which her guests were amused with games. A dainty luncheon followed.

Col. John L. Clem, chief quartermaster, has received word that an appointment of second lieutenant has been given to his son, J. L. Clem, jr., by President Roosevelt. Mr. Clem is now preparing for the necessary examination.

Capt. R. W. Barnett, 3d Inf., has just received word of the sudden death of his wife at Canton, Tenn., which was a great shock to him. He has the sympathy of the entire command. Pvt. M. N. Richardson, 14th Cav., died while cleaning his revolver. Only a "blank" shell, but the wadding tore the pit of his stomach and a portion lacerated the right lung. In spite of the best of medical aid and care, both in the field hospital and at St. Joseph's, death resulted. The remains were sent to Vancouver for burial.

Capt. Samuel M. Waterhouse, asst. surg., was on Sept. 1 relieved from duty with the 20th Infantry and will report to the 3d Infantry for duty.

Capt. Louis Brechemin, jr., asst. surg., accompanied by Sergt. 1st Class Max Weinberg, was ordered on Sept. 3 to proceed to Seattle, Wash., for duty on the transport Buford to Honolulu, H.T.

MOUNT GRENA CAMP.

Camp Roosevelt, Pa., Sept. 12, 1906.

This camp of instruction at Mount Greneta will be broken up on Sept. 17, 1906.

All drills and exercises will cease at noon on Saturday, Sept. 15. Troops will be returned to their home stations as follows: Monday, Sept. 17. Headquarters and Cos. E and H, 2d Battalion, Corps of Engrs., as directed by S.O. 32. These headquarters; 15th Cavalry, 12th Battalion Field Artillery, headquarters, 1st and 3d Battalions, 23d Infantry; Co. A, Hospital Corps, and Capt. F. J. Kooster, commissary, and the enlisted cooks and bakers under his command will accompany the headquarters and Cos. E and H, 2d Battalion, Corps of Engrs.

Companies E and H, 2d Battalion, Corps of Engrs., under command of Major William C. Langfitt, Corps of Engrs., will proceed by rail to Washington Barracks, D.C., on Sept. 17, 1906. Capt. Bailey K. Ashford, asst. surg., and the detachment of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps which came to Camp Roosevelt with this command, will accompany it.

Tuesday, Sept. 18: Headquarters, 2d and 3d Battalions, 5th Infantry; 12th Infantry. The above troops will return to their proper stations as prescribed in G.O. 16, c.s., Atlantic Division.

The headquarters and 2d Squadron, 13th Cavalry, will remain in camp at this place until Sept. 30, when it will proceed to York, Pa., to carry out the instructions already received by its C.O. The detachment Signal Corps

will proceed to its proper station by rail on Thursday, Sept. 20.

All medical officers and Hospital Corps men, not otherwise ordered, will return with the troops they accompanied to this camp and they will join their respective commands at noon, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The 2d Regiment, N.Y.N.G., made up of companies from the inland towns, arrived at camp Sept. 1 for a week's tour of inspection. This was the last regiment of State troops detailed to the camp for this season.

On Sept. 4 a provisional brigade, consisting of the 23d U.S. Infantry and the 2d New York were organized for instruction purposes. Drill was in extended order by battalion or regiments, with advance and rear guard instruction. The exercises will be found in Infantry Drill Regulations, Pars. 320 to 334, inclusive, and Par. 339.

The 5th and 12th Regiments of Infantry and the 23d and 27th Batteries of Field Artillery were instructed in practical military engineering under the direction of Major W. C. Langfitt, C.E., chief engineer officer. An interesting problem, in which the 13th and 15th Cavalry took part, was also fought out.

A provisional brigade was organized on Sept. 5, consisting of the 5th Regiment, U.S. Infantry, and the 2d New York, under the command of Col. C. D. Cowles, 5th Inf. The day's drill was per Pars. 335 to 347, inclusive, Par. 390 and Pars. 417 to 426 inclusive. Special attention was given to "Normal Attack Formation." The 2d Regiment was also instructed in military engineering.

On Sept. 6 a provisional brigade, consisting of the 12th U.S. Infantry and the 2d New York, Col. L. C. Allen, 12th Inf., commanding, was organized for instruction purposes. Immediately after roll call the regiments were formed in column of masses, so that the corresponding companies of militia and Regulars were abreast of each other, when each company commander of the Regulars sent a corresponding company of militia. The brigade commander then exchanged one battalion of militia for one battalion of the Regulars. The command received elementary outpost instruction. Field exercises in the formation and march of an advance guard, outposts, bivouac and the occupation of a defensive position were also held by a Blue force under Col. C. D. Cowles, 5th U.S. Inf., and a Brown force, under Lieut. Col. F. H. Hardie, 15th U.S. Cav.

An interesting problem of attack and defense of a convoy was fought out on Sept. 7. The Blue convoy consisted of Col. C. D. Cowles, 5th U.S. Inf., commanding; headquarters and 2d Battalions, 5th U.S. Inf.; 12th U.S. Infantry; headquarters and 1st and 3d Battalions, 23d U.S. Infantry; headquarters and 1st and 2d Battalions, 2d Regiment, N.Y. Organized Militia; 2d Squadron, 15th U.S. Cavalry (less two troops); 23d Battery, Field Art.; detachment Hospital Corps and detachment Signal Corps.

The Brown raiding party was made up as follows: Lieut. Col. F. H. Hardie, 15th Cav., commanding; 1st and 3d Squadrons, 15th Cavalry; 2d Squadron, 13th Cavalry; 3d Battalion, New York Militia; 27th Battery, Field Art.; detachment Hospital Corps and detachment Signal Corps.

In the field meet, Labor Day, Sept. 3, 1906, the Engineer Battalion secured the greatest number of points and won the silver cup.

The tactical conferences of officers at the lecture tent during the week were in charge of the following officers: Major J. T. Dickman, 13th Cav., director; Capt. J. D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., senior assistant director; 1st Lieut. Charles E. McCullough, 15th Cav., assistant director; 1st Lieut. John S. Fair, 9th Cav., assistant director.

Tactical exercises included a march of a command with advance guard on the Mount Greneta maneuver map; march of a flank detachment and march and protection of a convoy. For Sept. 13 a night march and march of concentration with contact of Cavalry screen and occupation of a defensive position was planned.

Prince and Princess Michael Cantacuzene, accompanied by their young son, Prince Cantacuzene, and Mrs. F. D. Grant, mother of the Princess, arrived at Mount Greneta Sept. 12, to spend several days with Major Gen. F. D. Grant. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, telegraphed General Grant that he would visit the camp on Sept. 14.

During an electrical storm which swept over camp Sept. 11, lightning struck a tent in which were seated Capt. H. A. Eaton, U.S.A.; Lieuts. C. R. Lewis, John R. Brewer and Lieutenant Miller. All except the last named were picked up unconscious, and the condition of Captain Eaton was pronounced critical. They finally, however, responded to treatment, and, with the exception of Captain Eaton, were discharged from the hospital Sept. 12. Captain Eaton will, it is said, be able to leave the hospital in a few days.

FORT RILEY CAMP.

Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 10, 1906.

Rumors have been floating about that the camp of instruction would come to a finish in the middle of September, and if the sentiments expressed count for anything, everyone in camp has been earnestly hoping that it would, as it has become very tiresome. It has been finally recommended, however, that a number of organizations be retained until the close of the period first arranged for, while the majority be sent on the homeward hike on Sept. 17, following the visit of the Assistant Secretary of War.

It was not thought wise to send all the troops home before the period set, as Oklahoma was still to send a regiment here for instruction during the latter part of the month, and arrangements to that end have been completed by the National Guard authorities. The troops that are recommended to stay in camp until the close of the month are one squadron of the 9th, 2d and 13th Cavalry, and the 7th and 20th Field Batteries, all from Fort Riley; one battalion of the 30th Infantry, the 11th Cavalry (this regiment was two weeks late in arriving, as it had not completed its target practice), and the battalion of Engineers from Fort Leavenworth (this battalion will be here until the beginning of winter very probably engaged in working on the new bridge over the Kaw River).

The troops recommended to leave on Sept. 17 are two battalions of the 30th Infantry, the 10th, 30th, 11th and 16th Batteries of Field Artillery, providing they can complete their target practice in time (which is easily possible), the Signal Corps company, certain hospital corps detachments, 18th Infantry, 2d Squadron of the 9th Cavalry and the 2d, 22d and 25th Batteries of Field Artillery. The sending away of the field batteries will disband the Provisional Regiment of Field Artillery which is now commanded by Col. George S. Grimes, of the Artillery Corps.

There is no doubt that almost every individual of the camp is heartily tired of it, for it is felt that the period

of the duty is entirely too long. Beginning with the target season, practically the entire open season from early spring until the middle of the fall is given over to field work that means privations and some hardships. Leaves of absence are forbidden officers and men during the season except under exceptional circumstances. The men feel that it is a case of keeping the nose to the grindstone altogether too long and there is a decided feeling of dissatisfaction in consequence.

At the race meet at the athletic park on Labor Day the interest of the spectators was in a match between Jimmy Pipes, owned by Captain Parsons, 9th Cav., and a pacer by the name of Snake Brown, owned by an Osage Indian of the same name. Two heats were won by Jimmy Pipes, which gave him the race. Captain Parsons drove his own horse to victory, and was cheered again and again as he passed the grandstand. Captain Short, 13th Cavalry, instructor in the school of equitation, intends entering his thoroughbred horse "Queen" in a number of the classes at the Kansas City Horse show next month.

The Fort Riley team met defeat for the third time this year at the hands of Chapman at the post athletic park, the score being 8-7. Fatal errors at crucial periods lost the game for Riley.

The Fort Riley Polo Team has accepted the invitation of the Missouri Hunt and Polo Club of Kansas City to visit that city the week of Oct. 15-20, to take part in a polo tournament. Fort Riley's first team is composed of Captains Lassiter and Miller and Lieutenants Meyer and Dadds, jr.

Second Lieut. T. E. Cathro, 13th Cav., has been ill in quarters in the camp of instruction for several days.

First Lieut. James Huston, 10th Cav., after an illness in the post hospital of several weeks, which finally resulted in an operation for appendicitis, is sufficiently recovered to be about. Miss Marguerite Morgan, daughter of Major George H. Morgan, 9th Cav., and Mrs. Morgan, gave a handkerchief shower on Friday evening for Miss Simons.

Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., A.C., is for duty after an illness in the post hospital of three weeks' duration. Major Eli D. Hoyle, A.C., commanding the 4th Field Artillery Battalion, is now ill in the hospital and it is doubtful if he will be able to go in command of his battalion on the homeward march.

Teddy Short, son of Mrs. Walter C. Short, wife of Captain Short, 13th Cav., has returned to the post from the east. Ted goes to school at St. Mary's College, Kas., commencing this term.

Major Stivers, purchasing commissary in Kansas City, was a visitor in the garrison last week on business relating to commissary contracts. Officers of the garrison have been notified that hereafter the Union Pacific Railroad will no longer give half rates to officers when traveling. All the other roads of the western passenger association have notified their agents to the same effect. This is in accordance with the Hepburn bill.

Private Gibson, of Troop A, 9th Cav., led six horses from a burning stable in town on Monday evening. As he brought the last one to safety the fiercely burning fire caught one of the sleeves of his shirt, which was burned from his body. His act was very heroic, particularly in the case of one animal who had him pinned in a stall and refused to let him out or be led out himself.

The work on the new Artillery barracks has been brought to a standstill by the lack of material, owing to a strike of iron moulders in Kansas City.

Capt. J. B. McDonald, Q.M. at Fort Leavenworth, was here last week for the purpose of inspecting the old central steam heating plant with a view to removing such parts of it as could be used to Fort Leavenworth military prison. It was found that the boilers, alone of all the material, could be made of use.

The 30th Infantry officers will give a smoker in the assembly tent on Wednesday evening for the officers of the entire camp. Captain Nolan, of the 30th Infantry, addressed the officers of the camp at the assembly tent on Saturday evening on the subject of the French maneuvers which he attended this year. Nearly every officer was present.

The Artillery and the 30th Infantry teams played "off" at the ball park on Sunday afternoon with the result that the Artillery won two games out of three. Without a doubt the game was one of the finest exhibitions ever seen in the locality. Score: Artillery, 2; 30th Infantry, 0.

The 56th Iowa Regiment left Sept. 9 for home. On Friday, the strength of the Regulars in camp was 191 officers and 4,635 enlisted men. The National Guard forces numbered fifty officers and 574 enlisted men. One hundred and forty-eight of the Regulars were on sick report, and two of the National Guardsmen.

First Lieut. Omar Pinkston, Med. Dept., who left here with the 9th Cavalry troops for Ossawatimie, Kas., was forced to return to camp on account of illness.

Second Lieut. Cyrus Street, 18th Inf., has been taken to the reserve hospital, where he is now very ill. First Lieut. Henry H. Robert and 2d Lieut. Francis B. Wilby, Engineer Corps, arrived last week from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. The troops of the 9th Cavalry Squadron, under the command of Major George H. Morgan, 9th Cav., returned yesterday from Ossawatimie, Kas. The return was made by marching, and at Lawrence, Kas., Major Morgan and his officers were entertained at dinner by Colonel Metcalf, of the Kansas National Guard.

Four batteries of the Provisional Field Artillery Regiment engaged in a problem the first of the week that included night firing with the aid of a searchlight operated by the Signal Corps. On this occasion the batteries engaged were on a war footing, men and officers being transferred from the other batteries in camp to make the desired number. The command under Capt. T. Bentley Mott, Art. Corps, left camp on Tuesday morning and marched to the Republican bottom, where it was photographed. It was assumed that the batteries were part of a Brown army that had established rail-end headquarters at Junction City. The army was supposed to be operating against a hostile force to the north, and the morning was occupied in taking up positions and simulating fire, it being assumed that they were supporting the attack of their infantry on Morris Hill. After lunch was disposed of it was further assumed that the hostile force had fallen back on Saddleback and orders were given for a night attack on that position. Position was taken on Morris Hill and at nine o'clock the firing began. Twenty-four rounds were fired by each battery. The batteries then went into bivouac and at three o'clock in the morning moved forward to the Saddleback, it being assumed that the enemy had been driven from it during the night attack. No lights or bugle calls were permitted during this maneuver, everything being conducted as though in the face of an enemy. At the conclusion of this change of position, animals were fed and watered, breakfast cooked and eaten, after which the command returned to camp.

The 56th Iowa, the last but one of the National Guard regiments that will come here for instruction, left yesterday for home after the usual course of instruction that has been mapped out for these troops.

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THE ARTILLERY BILL.

As the time approaches for the renewal of the fight for the reorganization of the Artillery Corps of the Army, it seems only proper that some answer be made to the arguments which were advanced in Congress by the opponents of the Artillery bill. We are glad to learn that the officers on duty in the office of the Chief of Artillery, including Col. Arthur Murray, who will become Chief of Artillery on Oct. 1, are already preparing to second the efforts of the War Department to obtain the passage during the coming short session of Congress of this important measure. We have always strongly favored the Artillery bill, the necessities of the Service conclusively showing that some reorganization of the Artillery arm is needed.

There are three objections urged against the Artillery bill, because it increased the strength of the Army, because the present difficulty of recruiting the Army to the maximum indicated that more could not be had, and because of the alleged vacillation of the War Department in regard to the separation of the Coast and Field Artillery and a return to the regimental organization. Prominent Senators, who recognize the needs of the Artillery but are unalterably opposed to increasing the standing Army, have declared they will not vote for the bill unless the increase of 5,000 in the Artillery is accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the Cavalry. At one time, as will be recalled, this specious argument was given ear to by Secretary Taft, but he subsequently, after a careful investigation of the matter, put himself on record as being unalterably opposed to any proposition looking to a reduction in the number of Cavalry regiments. The Artillery and Cavalry are equally opposed to this scheme. The President, the Secretary of War and the General Staff of the Army are all against it and it can safely be stated that an attempt to graft such a proviso on the Artillery bill would only result in the defeat of that measure.

The desires, however, of the supporters of the proposition to increase the Coast Artillery without increasing the standing army, are met in the Artillery bill, without any decrease in the number of Cavalry regiments, by the provision that nothing in the act shall increase the number of enlisted men in the Army beyond its present authorized strength. Under the provisions of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, the maximum authorized strength of the Army is placed at 100,000 men, the maximum strength of the Artillery at 18,920 and no maximum strength is prescribed for either the Infantry or Cavalry, the total of the two, however, being necessarily limited to 81,080. Within these limitations the act leaves the size of the standing Army to the discretion of the President of the United States, who in G.O. No. 66, W.D., of 1901, fixed it at 18,862 for the Artillery and 58,425 for the Infantry and Cavalry together. The strength of the Infantry and Cavalry has been varied from time to time and at the present time is about 44,000 or 14,000 less than it was in 1901, and while the President can at any time increase the strength of the entire Regular Army by upwards of 35,000 men, he has no power to increase the strength of the Artillery Corps materially beyond that which it now is and which does not provide a force sufficient to properly care for the expensive equipment provided at our modern seacoast fortifications. The 5,000 men it is proposed to add to the Artillery are to be subtracted from the maximum authorized strength of the Infantry and Cavalry. It is thus seen that there is actually no increase in the strength of the standing Army except in so far as the bill provides for the necessary officers and non-commissioned officers to organize the additional 5,000 men into companies and batteries.

As to the difficulty of obtaining men, there is no doubt that the shortage may be laid to two causes: Inadequate pay, and to the fact that the Artillery soldier is now not only over-worked, but is subjected to a constant drudgery with the feeling that he is not accomplishing satisfactory results. The Artillery bill corrects this by increasing the pay in expert grades and by providing for forty-four additional organizations to be scattered throughout the various seacoast fortifications and afford relief in the work at the various garrisons. It is believed

that the enactment of this law will cause the re-enlistment of many reliable Artillerymen who desire to get this extra pay and to become non-commissioned officers in the new organizations. There will be an impetus given to enlistment and as a result it is claimed by the advocates of the measure that there will be from 30 to 40 per cent. more men to do the work at the Coast Artillery posts which will increase satisfaction among the men. It is easy to see that the present question of the shortage of men in the Artillery perniciously works within itself to produce even greater shortages.

The third objection to the Artillery bill has been raised more particularly among members of the House Committee on Military Affairs and is against the separation of the Field and Coast Artillery. Attention has been called by members of this committee to the fact that in 1901 the Artillery made a strong fight for corps organization, and just at the time when it appeared that everything had been satisfactorily arranged, certain influences were brought to bear in Washington which resulted in the Senate passing the bill with the regimental organization. This, however, was finally defeated. It looks as though suspicions have been aroused among members of Congress that the advocates of regimental organization for the Artillery are working back to that plan by organizing a part of the Artillery Corps (the Field Artillery) in regiments. Those who understand the situation will not fail to recognize the fallacy of this claim which, needless to say, is wholly without foundation, as the bill in its present shape is most ardently supported by the very officers who formerly pushed the corps organization. The reasons why the thirty batteries of Field Artillery were originally included in the corps is that at the time the corps bill passed in 1901 the battery was supposed to be the proper offensive unit for Field Artillery. Experience has shown that this is an error. The recent Russo-Japanese War indicated conclusively that single batteries of Field Artillery would never be used in modern warfare and that battalions and regiments are the proper tactical units. The Act of Feb. 2, 1901, provided for thirty independent batteries of Field Artillery. Such an organization is now entirely inadequate. To meet modern conditions it is absolutely essential that these batteries be provided with the necessary officers and non-commissioned officers to allow of their regimental and battalion organization.

CORBIN AND MACARTHUR.

With the retirement of Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin from the active list of the Army on Sept. 15, and the promotion of Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur to the vacancy thus created, one distinguished American soldier terminates his professional activities while another receives the final honor of a long and enviable military career. This dual event is dramatic and impressive not merely because it affords another reminder of the great possibilities of distinction which open before the American volunteer soldier, but because it marks the passing from active service of the small group of general officers with Civil War records. For the young soldier of to-day, be he at the foot of the list of second lieutenants in his arm or the newest recruit in the enlisted service, there is a world of encouragement in the fact that the six officers last promoted to the grade of lieutenant general—from Miles to MacArthur, inclusive—all entered the Army from civil life—Young and Chaffee as privates, Miles as a captain, Bates as first lieutenant, and Corbin and MacArthur as second lieutenants. That these men should have risen to the highest office in our military service affords convincing testimony not only to their intelligence, industry and zeal, but also to the broad principles of equality which always should and generally do govern promotions in our Army. Moreover, it proves that for the sober, ambitious and diligent young American the Army offers a career with inducements and attractions which compare favorably with those of the most alluring of civilian vocations.

The retirement of General Corbin transfers from active service an officer whose labors have been extensive, varied and of unfailing usefulness to his country. As a volunteer officer in the Civil War, during which he was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious service in action, as adjutant general of the Army, as division commander in the Philippines, where he contributed largely to the solution of the intricate problems which there confront our Government, and finally as commander of the Northern Division—in these as in all other capacities in which he has served General Corbin has proved equal to every task and shown a breadth of sound judgment, firmness, tact and practical knowledge of military conditions and needs which entitle him to the enduring regard of his countrymen. His work as adjutant general was notably valuable to the Army. It did much to reconcile conflicting interests, promote good feeling between the military and other branches of the public service and increase the efficiency of Army administration. The age of retirement happily finds General Corbin in good health, serene in mind and capable of enjoying to the full the many years of rest and happiness which, we trust, are still before him.

General MacArthur, who has three years to serve as lieutenant general, retiring June 2, 1909, is altogether worthy of the high distinction which his promotion confers. Entering the Service as a boy of seventeen in 1862, he served through the Civil War and speedily demonstrated his fitness as a soldier, displaying qualities of courage, judgment and initiative which won the Medal of Honor for coolness and conspicuous bravery in action, besides

two brevets for gallant and meritorious service in action. He received frequent promotions but won them all, and the outbreak of the Spanish War found him in the grade of lieutenant colonel, a soldier but a student as well, and as deeply interested in the study of military art as when his zeal provoked the good-natured jibes of his boyhood friends. He took part in the battle of Manila Aug. 13, 1898, having been promoted major general of volunteers the same day and was subsequently placed in command of the military forces in the Philippines and later appointed civil governor of the islands. His services there were difficult but valuable and again disclosed his marked fitness for the exercise of responsible authority. His promotion to the topmost grade in the military service is richly deserved and will receive its strongest approval from his brother officers.

We note with peculiar gratification several incidents which indicate a further increase of the fraternal spirit in the Army. When General Corbin was promoted to the grade of lieutenant general he waived the right of appointment as Chief of Staff, which precedent, though not the letter of the law, entitled him to expect, and asked that the office be given to a younger officer in one of the lower grades. Thereupon Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell was made Chief of Staff, who now in turn and with a fine sense of regard for a brother officer, requests that the vacancy in the grade of major general caused by the promotion of General MacArthur be given to Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, in order that the latter may receive a well-earned advancement before his retirement for age on Jan. 2, 1907. In thus stepping aside from a promotion to which his seniority entitled him, to enable another officer to acquire higher rank before leaving the active service, General Bell manifests a high degree of manly unselfishness and consideration for others. We do not doubt that his fine example will serve to promote and strengthen the same spirit throughout the Army.

CHANGES IN THE ARMY.

Announcement was made at the War Department on Sept. 1 of the appointment of Col. Culver C. Sniffen, of the Pay Department, to be Paymaster General of the Army, vice Brig. Gen. Francis S. Dodge, who retired for age on that day. Colonel Sniffen's appointment will be generally approved throughout the Army, where he is held in high regard. He entered the Army from New York on March 3, 1877, and will not retire for age until Jan. 1, 1908. It is understood that Col. Albert S. Towar, the senior colonel of the Pay Department, waived his candidacy in favor of Colonel Sniffen, who retires nearly a year before Colonel Towar. Colonel Sniffen was stationed in New York city as Chief Paymaster of the Department of the East at the time of his appointment.

Another appointment of interest to the Army was announced on Sept. 11. Col. Ernest A. Garlington's selection to be Inspector General of the Army on Sept. 30 has been made by the President. Brig. Gen. George H. Burton, the present Inspector General of the Army, will be retired on Sept. 30 on his own application, because of ill health. Colonel Garlington will not retire for age until 1917. General Burton entered the Military Academy in June, 1861, and was graduated therefrom in 1865; was made a first lieutenant of the 12th Infantry, and promoted captain of the 21st Infantry in 1871. His first service was in Virginia during the Reconstruction times until 1869, and thereafter his services were varied and covered a large scope of territory. He served actively during the Modoc war in the lava beds of Northern California, in the Nez Perces Indian war in Idaho, and was in the long march after Chief Joseph from Camas Prairie, Idaho, to the Missouri River in Montana; was brevetted for distinguished conduct in the lava beds of Northern California and the North Fork of the Clear Water in Idaho; was appointed major and Inspector General by President Cleveland in 1885, after a continuous service with his regiment as lieutenant and captain for twenty-five years. He served through all the grades in the Inspector General's Department from major to brigadier general. He served in Cuba for nearly three years as Inspector General of the division under General Wood. He had charge of the finances of the island, in addition to the regular work of his office, which included the supervision of and the inspection of the troops, as well as passing upon all Government supplies; he discovered and exposed the Neely postal frauds and the Durfee railroad defalcation, and many other minor cases of maladministration. General Burton's extensive experience as a line officer stood him in good stead as the head of the corps from which he retires. It will be recognized throughout the Army that he restored to that department much of the high regard which it has held through so many years of its existence.

With the retirement of Gen. Francis S. Dodge, the active Service loses an officer whose military career embraces the most thrilling part of our national history, and whose life has been one of unusually interesting adventure. In 1861 General Dodge enlisted in the 23d Regiment of Volunteers of his native State, Massachusetts, and served continually and always with credit until mustered out in 1866 as captain of Cavalry. He was engaged in the capture of Roanoke Island, the battle of Newbern, the actions at Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, defense of Suffolk, Va., the battles of Drury's Bluff and Fair Oaks, the siege of Petersburg, and the capture of Fort Fisher. In 1864 he served as division ordnance officer in the Army of the James, and was in North Caro-

lina through the campaign of 1865. After the war he was appointed to the Regular Service, and served in Texas from 1867 to 1875 and in New Mexico till 1879, in command of Co. D, 9th Cav., in numerous scouting parties and expeditions against hostile Indians. In September, 1879, while on scouting duty in Northwestern Colorado, Captain Dodge heard of the attack made by White River Utes on the command of Major Thornburgh, who had been sent to the relief of the Meeker party. The Thornburgh rescue party was surrounded by Utes at Milk River and Major Thornburgh was killed. Captain Dodge immediately started to the relief of Major Thornburgh's command and saved it from destruction. Every horse of his company was killed, but he succeeded in holding his ground against very superior numbers until relieved by General Merritt with several troops of Cavalry and a regiment of Infantry. For this gallant deed Captain Dodge received a letter of warm appreciation from General Crook, and was recommended by General Merritt for a medal of honor. G.O. No. 17, Dept. of Mo., commend the bravery of Captain Dodge and the modesty with which his report was written, and say "his conduct is held up for the emulation of all officers in his department." In acknowledgment of this gallant action, Captain Dodge received as "a New Year's gift," as the department genially put it, a promotion to major and paymaster, a recognition intended as a reward for his brave service, but which really became detrimental to his advancement, retaining him in the rank of major at a time when, had he remained in the line, he would have attained much higher rank. In recommending Major Dodge for promotion, General Bliss most highly commends his courage, his coolness under excitement, his excellent judgment and his strict discipline. To this commendation many other distinguished officers have added their tribute. Gen. J. F. Weston said: "Looking back over the records of many of our officers, none remains clearer in my mind than that of Major Dodge. I recall distinctly the impression that this distinguished soldier made on me because of his gallantry at Milk Creek, Colo., Sept. 29 and 30 and Oct. 1, 1879. That is some time ago, but he was then the talk of the Army."

In the war with Spain Major Dodge became colonel, and served in Havana during the yellow fever epidemic of the summer of 1900. He contracted the disease and gave proof that his courage under fire was equalled by his bravery in the presence of a yet more deadly foe. General Wood said of him at that time: "His record here only adds another chapter to his long, excellent and distinguished record of military service." General Dodge has served as Chief Paymaster of the Department of Texas, of the Gulf, of Colorado, of Cuba and of the East. In Cuba he disbursed the \$3,000,000 allotted to pay the Cuban army. General Dodge's service as head of the Pay Department has been characterized by an intelligent attention to detail that has resulted in lasting good to the Army. As a result of his careful revision of blanks, books and files in the office are more carefully kept than ever before. He substituted personal payments for the method formerly employed. His recommendations in regard to supplies have been followed to good effect. He caused the pay of expert riflemen to be increased. He is the first paymaster general to prefer charges against an officer for duplicating his pay accounts. These are a few among the many improvements introduced in his brief term of service. For his unfailing courtesy, kindness and justice he will be long remembered by the many friends whom his fine qualities have won for him.

Colonel Sniffen, who succeeds General Dodge, has long been recognized as one of the ablest officers of the Pay Corps and is held in universal esteem throughout the Army. He served in Cuba during the Spanish War and was subsequently stationed in Washington as Assistant Paymaster General. More recently he has been Chief Paymaster of the Department of the East. His high character, executive ability and extensive experience in affairs of large concern afford the amplest guarantee of a successful administration.

Colonel Garlington was graduated from the Military Academy in 1876 and served in the 7th Cavalry as second and first lieutenant, regimental adjutant and captain, until he was, Jan. 2, 1895, appointed major, I.G. Dept. He was promoted lieutenant colonel July 7, 1898, and colonel March 1, 1901. He was awarded the Medal of Honor Sept. 26, 1893, for distinguished gallantry in action against hostile Sioux on Wounded Knee Creek, S.D., Dec. 29, 1890, where he was severely wounded while serving as first lieutenant, 7th Cav. General Garlington's experience with troops and his extensive service in the Inspector General's Department qualify him in an exceptional degree for the duties of the important post to which he has been promoted. He is thorough, progressive, just and wholly familiar with the conditions and needs of the Service.

The understanding that there would be no change this year in the office of Surgeon General of the Army is verified in the announcement that Brig. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly has been designated for another tour of duty in that important post. General O'Reilly has served four years at the head of the Medical Department and his services have been so valuable and progressive that his retention will be exceedingly gratifying, not merely to the Medical Corps, but to the Army at large.

No announcement has yet been made of the officer who will be appointed to the vacancy created in the grade of brigadier general by the promotion of General MacArthur, but the supposition still exists that it is the President's intention to promote to that vacancy Capt. John J. Pershing, at present United States military attaché at Tokio, Japan.

NORTHERN DIVISION, ANNUAL REPORT.

Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., commanding the Northern Division, in his annual report, which is also his final one, inasmuch as he retires for age this week, embodies certain views and recommendations which are of interest to the entire Army. He holds, for example, that the marches of troops to this summer's camps of instruction have been of great profit, that the excellent conduct of the troops has done much to popularize the Army and that one result will be to make it easier to enlist recruits of the desired quality. The experience obtained in the transportation of troops and supplies, he continues, will go far towards obviating in future much of the confusion which has existed in the past at times of sudden emergency, and the acquisition of the habit of obedience in matters of sanitation and hygiene will tend to prevent the large camps of the future from becoming plague spots of filth and disease. The truth is that in our wars, so-called military organizations have been called into service that would have better served their country had they been left at home—organizations not possessed of discipline of either officers or men that fitted them for the field. General Corbin continues:

"Militia organizations are made of men who, as a whole, should not be called upon to go to war other than as the third line of defense. Our Army should consist of three lines: First, the Regular Army; second, the reserves in the several States—regiments specially organized as such. These regiments should be the creation of the States and in time of peace under the command of the Governor the same as other militia regiments, but the officers and men should be appointed and enlisted with a special view to fitness for war service and should be mobilized for instruction with Regular troops in their own annual encampments. Organization for war service should be made before, rather than after a call for war. This is a part of the preparedness for war that calls for the best thought of those charged with the conduct of our military affairs. The larger States could very well have a regiment of Infantry, some even more than one, as well as companies of Coast Artillery.

"Some of our seacoast batteries could, I think, be largely given over to those companies. Cities like Charleston, South Carolina, and Portland, Me., could furnish companies ready for the home defense. Seacoast cities have, as a rule, large manufactories, from which may be drawn mechanics with skill, intelligence and experience equal to the high standard considered by Artillery officers necessary to all the enlisted men of their corps and who, with very little instruction from said officers, could perform satisfactorily the duties devolving upon the major portion of the present force.

"These organizations of the second line should be kept constantly in a condition for war. This would require inspection by Regular officers to determine the fitness of each particular officer and man for service in time of war.

"Certainly this is the best and most economical way that we can provide the second and third reserves for all our seacoast artillery. I recommend this scheme to the thoughtful consideration of the General Staff, that a perfect organization may be provided on the lines of these bare suggestions."

General Corbin reports that the method, character and thoroughness of the work of the various Service schools in the Division are generally highly satisfactory. The work enjoined under the present system is regarded as much more interesting and valuable than the enforced writing of essays which are often little better than carping criticisms of policies and conditions of which the writers are, by reason of youth, inexperience or lack of full knowledge, little qualified to judge. An amendment to the provisions of G.O. No. 124, W.D., 1905, is suggested that will permit an officer who, for some good and sufficient reason, has been unable to take the examination in any subject specified for the term's course on the date prescribed by the division commander, to take the examination at some subsequent date. "I also suggest," says General Corbin, "that, if practicable, graduates of the U.S. Military Academy be excused from recitation and examination in subjects successfully completed by them at that school, as is now done for officers of the Service schools. Surely the thoroughness of instruction in said subjects at that school would justify such action. It is extremely irksome for those young men to go over again in detail subjects in which they demonstrated their fitness, in some cases only a few months before. The truth of the remark made by several of the younger graduates last winter cannot be questioned: 'Realizing fully, as we do, our vast ignorance of many matters of administration of a company and post, particularly the paper work, it seems like a waste of time to go over these subjects which we fly-specked so thoroughly only last winter and upon which the Academic Board declared us proficient.'"

In the matter of athletics General Corbin favors a comprehensive system of training which shall lend its benefits to the whole organization. He advocates the kind of physical training which improves the mass and is not restricted to the development of a few phenomena. Baseball and football are well enough in their own way as sports and may be encouraged as such, but not at the expense of general training of the whole. On other subjects concerning the welfare of the Service General Corbin remarks:

"I desire to recommend once more in the interests of the moral welfare and discipline of the troops, the removal, if practicable, of the legislative prohibition against the sale of beer and light wines in the post exchanges. It would seem unnecessary to argue to a fair minded person the superiority of a system which provides a mild alcoholic beverage at reasonable cost in moderate quantities under strict military control, to one which results in luring the soldier away from his barracks to neighboring dives where his body and soul are poisoned and ruined by vile liquors, with the accompanying vice of harlotry, and where his money is taken from him by gamblers and thieves. Unauthorized absences and frequent desertions directly traceable to visits to these dens of iniquity form a large percentage of the cases of trial by the several military courts, the numbers of which are a blot upon the otherwise fair record of our Army.

"I have many complaints from commanding officers of the number of officers on detached service, leaving young officers in command of the companies, troops and batteries. I do not regard all these complaints as being well founded. Detached service contributes to the higher education and general broadening of officers, fitting them for the higher duties that they may in future be called upon to perform. At the same time it gives the young men remaining with the command an opportunity, in times of peace, to have an experience in command of men so necessary for their training for war. A liberal number of officers is provided by law to this very end. The conditions of peace do not require three officers to a company. One officer can do all that is required for a company. Of course, he will have but little, if any, leisure, but both he and the Service are all the better for it. So, in peace times, one-third of the officers can very well be employed upon detached service. This would bring about a higher and broader education than would be possible to accomplish with all of the officers with their colors all the time. Care should be taken that service of all kinds should be equally divided, so that all might have a like

experience and equal opportunity for qualifying themselves to meet any kind of service that may await them.

The troops of the command are now equipped with the new rifle, Springfield, 1903, and it has been favorably received by both Cavalry and Infantry. Favorable reports have also been received concerning the new field gun and carriage. Much criticism of the new marching shoes has been made because of stiffness and hard seams and many instances of sore feet from wearing them have been reported. How much of this is due to structural defects of the shoe and how much to lack of proper fitting cannot now be determined. It is an important matter, however, and entitled to earnest and serious consideration. With reference to his suggested reorganization of division and department commands submitted to the General Staff May 23, 1906, General Corbin speaks as follows:

The scheme involves a practical interchange of duties as at present assigned. It is proposed to assign to the division commander all matters pertaining to posts and camps, the shelter, supply and equipment of troops, to whom they seem to logically belong. It is believed that such assignment would result in a saving in the number of officers now engaged upon staff work of about one-third and a reduction of perhaps fifty per cent. of the clerical force. The work of shelter and supply now distributed among nine department headquarters would be concentrated in four division headquarters, and the business would be conducted at the large commercial and transportation centers of the country. The policy of the War Department in the expenditure of large amounts of money would be executed by four subordinate commanders instead of nine, which would result in more prompt and probably more economical administration.

The department commander's duties should pertain more exclusively to the discipline and instruction of the troops of his command, and he should be made responsible to the division commander therefor. All staff officers of the supply department should be removed from department headquarters, leaving the department commander his personal aides, a Military Secretary, a Judge Advocate and an attending surgeon, with the minimum number of stenographers and typewriters necessary to handle the greatly reduced volume of clerical work.

To the staff of the division commander should be added such a number of officers of the several staff supply departments as would enable the transaction of the business thereunto pertaining now devolving upon the department commanders, and such number of clerks and messengers as in addition to those already allowed his headquarters might be necessary to the prompt transaction of business. The division commander already has representatives of the Inspector General's Department on his staff; their inspections, with some by his General Staff Corps officers and others by himself in person, should be sufficient to insure the proper execution of the regulations, the War Department's and his own orders in respect to the administration of affairs in all matters, and should guarantee good results.

The only General Staff officers with troops are assigned as Chiefs of Staff at division headquarters, where their supervision is restricted to the representatives and the business of two staff corps, the Military Secretary's and the Inspector General's. No business pertaining to the other staff corps passes through division headquarters and there is no opportunity to exercise the functions enjoined by statute in the important matters of coordination and supervision, and the commanding general has no voice or authority except in the few matters assigned him in A.R. 189, whereas the department commanders, junior in rank and usually in years, are charged with all the important duties connected with sanitation, shelter, supply and equipment, in addition to being held primarily responsible for discipline and instruction. With the staff now allowed his department commanders, reduced from one-third to one-half in aggregate, in addition to that already allowed him, the division commander would not be overworked by the execution of the duties already enjoined upon him and in addition thereto the work pertaining to sanitation, shelter, supply and equipment now charged upon department commanders, and the latter would be left free to conduct the instruction (theoretical and practical), and to see to the discipline of their commands.

In behalf of young men who aspire to promotion from the ranks, General Corbin declares that it would be only just to give them an opportunity to serve in the Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery before coming up for their final examinations. A year in each of the three arms would give them a practical knowledge of the use of each arm, and their usefulness when they reached the higher grades would be far greater than it would be otherwise. One of General Corbin's most interesting recommendations is that the Army Regulations be published annually, embodying the changes made during the preceding year. He also points out that a concise volume of existing orders published annually would do away with the necessity of transporting with organizations many volumes of orders, many of which are of no future value, even for reference. The two volumes, Army Regulations and Existing Orders, would, with the orders of the current year, be all that is necessary. General Corbin also maintains that the right now accorded by law to enlisted men to deposit their savings with the paymaster should be extended to officers, and would be fully appreciated by those serving in the Philippines and Alaska, where the banking facilities usually found at home are not available. Speaking of another matter of personal concern to the officers of the Army, General Corbin says:

It is gratifying to note that there is less drinking and drunkenness among the officers of the Army to-day than in past years. My forty-five years' experience in the Army convinces me that the 38th Article of War, which reads as follows:

"Any officer who is found drunk on his guard, party or other duty shall be dismissed from the Service" should be amended to read: "Any officer who is found drunk shall be dismissed from the Service."

Drunkenness among officers should be entirely eliminated. The Article of War, as at present worded, has left an impression, especially among young officers in the Army, that in order to constitute a cognizable military offense, drunkenness on the part of an officer must be "on duty"; whereas drunkenness on the part of the enlisted man at any time is so considered. As a case in point, a soldier of over five years' service who deserted by reason of drunkenness was sentenced to two and one-half years at the Military Prison. A commissioned officer at the same post, absent without leave for twenty days, due to the same cause, but for the intervention of the division commander, would have escaped trial.

It is General Corbin's opinion that the present scheme of instruction of officers through post and Service schools and the Staff and War College should be supplemented by training our line officers so that they may have a more intimate knowledge of the use of other arms of the Service—Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery. Each lieutenant of the line not familiar with the use of the other arms should be given an opportunity by means of a one or two year detail with troops of the other arms, to acquire the knowledge in a practical way.

Another timely suggestion by General Corbin is that legislation by Congress during the past year has worked a hardship upon many officers and enlisted men of the Army by doing away with the privilege so generously granted them by the railroads, particularly by the Western roads, of half rates for their families, and half rates to the officers and enlisted men themselves when traveling on leave of absence. The belief is expressed that unless the law is modified, it means that officers will have to be separated from their families a great part of their lives, thus bringing discontent on all sides and a distinct dislike for distant or foreign service.

What General Corbin has to say of re-enlistments is of special interest. "Re-enlistments," he remarks, "should

not be too much encouraged in time of peace. They should, in fact, in other than exceptional cases, be confined to non-commissioned officers. The main object of an army in our country in time of peace is as a school of instruction, preparatory to service in war. There is no better way to add to our military strength than by training a number of young men by three years' enlistment, and then have them return to civil life, ready at any time of their active manhood for service in war. In the event of war, men with three years of honorable service to their credit should be given a handsome bonus in the way of increased pay and allowances to return to service with their colors. I would also have these men given a reasonable allowance from the general government for service with the U.S. Reserve regiments that should be organized in the several States."

The permanent retention of the present number and grade of general officers is strongly recommended by General Corbin. "The Army as now organized," he goes on to say, "is as strong an organization as it is possible to provide for a small army. It is largely the work of Secretary Root, who gave the matter the careful and thoughtful consideration he was so peculiarly competent to do. His work was approved and appreciated by the country and by the entire Service, and to have it tinkered with so soon after its completion would be, to say the least, unfortunate. The Major General commanding the Division of the Philippine Islands should have the rank and pay of Lieutenant General while so serving. For reward of specially deserving and distinguished services in war, the grade of General should be held open."

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Missouri, in his annual report, with which we shall deal more fully in our next issue, expresses the belief that frequent practice marches with full equipment and the conduct of skirmish fire at target practice in field kit are specially valuable training for troops. "As a matter of training," says General Wint, "I am of opinion that a march of twelve or eighteen miles, once a week, will not keep men and public animals in a hardened condition and ready for active service, no more so than formerly when weekly marches were not required. It is thought the desired hardened condition can be attained by the daily and varied drills of from two to three hours with changes in equipment, at least one hour each day being employed in drills under full equipment; guard mount and guard duty (guarding of prisoners excepted) to be in field kit; drills to be held in all sorts of weather and seasons of the year. A three-day march with full equipment once a month, and a fifteen-day march at the close of the drill season, or following the termination of maneuvers or camps of concentration, are also recommended. In order to accustom men and animals to bad and slippery roads, I would also advocate frequent winter marches of from one to two hours without and with field kit."

GRADUATION AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 12, 1906.

Eighty-six midshipmen, who finished their course and received their diplomas at the hands of the Secretary of the Navy, Sept. 12, were graduated under conditions quite unique in the history of the Naval Academy, yet the attendant ceremonies were on a much simpler scale than on similar occasions in the past. The absence of all other midshipmen except the new fourth class, and most of the officers from the Academy caused an almost entire absence of military display and there were absolutely no social features. The larger part of the audience consisted of the relatives of the graduates, with a sprinkling of others from the Naval Academy and Annapolis.

The number represents about one-third of the whole class. The remainder will graduate in two contingents next February and next June. To be numbered among those who graduated to-day, it was necessary to obtain a general average in all subjects of 3.12 or better of a possible four and an equal mark for the special summer course. Every member of the section obtained for the special course a mark equal to at least eighty per cent.

Those who qualified for graduation ahead of their fellows won no empty honor. It is likely that they will gain their commission as lieutenants a year ahead of the second section and two years ahead of the third section. As they go on in the Service and the number of those promoted to the higher ranks lessens, it is not at all unlikely that those who reach the rank of rear admiral will do so five years or so ahead of their own classmates who graduated later on account of a lower standing in studies.

The exercises were held in Memorial Hall, the main building of the Academy. They were very simple in their nature and did not occupy more than half an hour. The only military present were two companies of marines from the local barracks and the U.S.S. Hartford. The midshipmen of the new fourth class were also present, but not under arms. The Naval Academy band, under Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman, was also present. All were attired in their white uniforms.

Following the usual custom, the diplomas were presented to the "star" graduates in the order of their scholastic standing, and the others indiscriminately, so as not to unnecessarily mark those whose standing was not high.

The order of scholastic merit of the members of the section of the first class, which graduated to-day, is a notable record. Of the eighty-six graduates, there are thirteen who qualified as "star" graduates, receiving eighty-five per cent. or better as a mark for the whole course. All the members of the section received eighty per cent. or better for the special course during the term just passed.

First honors were won by Gardner L. Caskey, of Detroit, Mich., whose graduating multiple, 619.10 of a possible 672, is considerably above that of any other member of the section. There is no line of scholarship in which he is not proficient, and is both a splendid mathematician and fine linguist. Second honors are won by John B. Rhodes, of West Chester, Pa., a young man who is conceded to have one of the brightest minds of any graduate of the Academy. His work for the present term exceeds that of any member of the class.

Philip G. Lauman, of Des Moines, Iowa, is third honor man. Besides a scholar, he is an athlete and holds the Academy record in the high jump. He managed the fencing and field and track athletics at the Academy during the last season. A notable fact is the number of athletes who are among this section, selected for its high scholarship. Among the number are Bradley, captain of the boat crew; Theobald, captain of the baseball nine; Needham, the star pitcher; Gill, shortstop, and other notables in different lines of sport.

Young Page, who graduated 24, besides his leaning towards mathematics and navigation, has a strong mechan-

ical aptitude. He has also a fine record for military efficiency and for that reason was designated the cadet lieutenant and adjutant of the brigade. It is universally conceded that he has the making of a splendid officer. Midshipman Beecher, the son of Capt. William H. Beecher, U.S.N., has a well-balanced mind and has stood uniformly well in all branches. The order of merit of the class is as follows, the first thirteen being the "star" members:

1. Gardner L. Caskey, Detroit, Mich., 619.10. 2. John B. Rhodes, West Chester, Pa., 602.67. 3. Philip G. Lauman, Des Moines, Iowa, 598.65. 4. Albert C. Read, South Hanson, Mass., 590.69. 5. Arthur W. Frank, Mobile, Ala., 588.36. 6. George H. Bowdley, Pittsburgh, Pa., 588.36. 7. Felix E. Gross, Brooklyn, N.Y., 579.48. 8. Richard Hill, Fort Dodge, Iowa, 578.15. 9. Robert A. Theobald, San Francisco, Cal., 578.15. 10. Ralph T. Hanson, Perryburg, Ohio, 577.69. 11. Garrett L. Schuyler, New York, N.Y., 575.69. 12. Fletcher C. Starr, Sewickley, Pa., 575.69. 13. William L. Beck, Sedalia, Mo., 575.69. 14. Alfred W. Brown, Chelsea, Mass., 575.69. 15. Frank Russell, Wellsboro, Pa., 575.69. 16. David A. Scott, Kinston, N.Y., 575.69. 17. John A. Monroe, Elmira, N.Y., 575.69. 18. Guy E. Baker, Lynchburg, Va., 575.69. 19. James T. Cruise, Aurora, Neb., 575.69. 20. Miles A. Libbey, West Newton, Mass., 575.69. 21. Carter L. Wright, Augusta, Ga., 575.69. 22. Willis W. Bradley, Jr., Farman, N.D., 575.69. 23. David G. Copeland, Bangor, S.C., 575.69. 24. Calvin C. Page, Frederick, Md., 575.69. 25. Raymond A. Spruance, Indianapolis, Ind., 575.69. 26. Weyman P. Beecher, Annapolis, Md., 575.69. 27. Earle F. Johnson, Chicago, Ill., 575.69. 28. Felix X. Gygas, Osborne, Kas., 575.69. 29. Guy E. Davis, Tilton, N.H., 575.69. 30. Henry K. Hewitt, Hackensack, N.J., 575.69. 31. Lemuel H. Stevens, Warsaw, Ill., 575.69. 32. John W. W. Cumming, Portsmouth, Va., 575.69. 33. Franklin P. Holcomb, Newcastle, Del., 575.69. 34. John W. Lewis, Superior, Wis., 575.69. 35. Charles R. Clark, Plattsburg, N.Y., 575.69. 36. Joseph S. Evans, Lilly, Pa., 575.69. 37. Roy L. C. Stover, Iowa, 575.69. 38. Warren C. Nixon, Jackson, Ill., 575.69. 39. Chester H. J. Keppler, Iowa City, Iowa, 575.69. 40. Charles A. Dunn, Wallace, Idaho, 575.69. 41. Claude O. Bassett, Spokane, Wash., 575.69. 42. Guy E. Baker, Lynchburg, Va., 575.69. 43. Fred W. Milner, Worcester, Mass., 575.69. 44. Roy P. Emrich, Salesburg, Ill., 575.69. 45. Charles G. Davy, San José, Cal., 575.69. 46. Charles C. Gill, Junction City, Kas., 575.69. 47. Rufus W. Mathewson, Durham, Conn., 575.69. 48. Horace T. Dyer, St. Paul, Minn., 575.69. 49. Herbert S. Babbitt, Houghton, N.Y., 575.69. 50. Bryson Bruce, Gardenville, Iowa, 575.69. 51. A. Tontant Beauregard, San Antonio, Tex., 575.69. 52. Warren G. Child, Farwest, Utah, 575.69. 53. Robert A. Burford, Ocala, Fla., 575.69. 54. William H. Lee, Waynesville, N.C., 575.69. 55. Russell S. Crenshaw, Richmond, Va., 575.69. 56. Damon E. Cummings, Belvidere, Ill., 575.69. 57. William P. Williamson, Winona, Minn., 575.69. 58. Henry C. Murfin, Jr., Jackson, Ohio, 575.69. 59. Randall Jacobs, Danville, Pa., 575.69. 60. Vaughn V. Woodward, Charleston, W. Va., 575.69. 61. Clyde R. Robinson, Spartanburg, S.C., 575.69. 62. Robert T. S. Lowell, Staten Island, N.Y., 575.69. 63. Richard S. Edwards, Philadelphia, Pa., 575.69. 64. Willis W. Lawrence, Colorado Springs, Colo., 575.69. 65. Louis H. Maxfield, St. Paul, Minn., 575.69. 66. Ralph C. Needham, Monson, Mass., 575.69. 67. Richard T. Keiran, Boston, Mass., 575.69. 68. James B. Howell, San Francisco, Cal., 575.69. 69. Charles C. Slayton, Springfield, Ohio, 575.69. 70. Raymond F. Frelsen, Waterloo, Iowa, 575.69. 71. Alfred W. Atkins, East Orange, N.J., 575.69. 72. Irving H. Mayfield, Ruskin, La., 575.69. 73. John H. Hoover, Adel, Mont., 575.69. 74. Claude A. Jones, Charleston, W. Va., 575.69. 75. Philip H. Hammond, Talladega, Ala., 575.69. 76. William H. Walsh, Brooklyn, N.Y., 575.69. 77. Harry Campbell, Oakmont, Pa., 575.69. 78. George W. Kenyon, San Francisco, Cal., 575.69. 79. Lucien F. Kimball, Brattleboro, Vt., 575.69. 80. Harvey W. McCormick, Fort Myers, Fla., 575.69. 81. Ernest D. McWhorter, Ellistown, Miss., 575.69. 82. Allan S. Farquhar, Bucyrus, Ohio, 575.69. 83. Harold M. Bemis, Oshkosh, Wis., 575.69. 84. John M. Schelling, Leaf River, Ill., 575.69. 85. Burt B. Taylor, Middlebury, Vt., 575.69. 86. Carl T. Osburn, Jacksonville, Ohio, 575.69.

The address of the Secretary of the Navy to the graduating class was as follows:

YOUNG GENTLEMEN: You begin to-day the work of your profession; for three years you have tried to learn how to do this work; with your success before you will show hereafter you belong to your profession, and, in my trespass on your attention this morning, I shall say but a few words as to what that profession is.

First: It is the profession of a gentleman; to say this in your case is not an ebullition of snobishness, but the statement of a matter of law. For each one of you it is a legal duty to behave as a gentleman, and each one of you may be tried and punished as for a crime if he fails in this duty. Some little time since I had no difficulty in sustaining the findings of an examining board that an officer who had not the sentiments, habits and manners of a gentleman was "professionally disqualified" for promotion. Now what is a "gentleman"? The question may well be asked, for the word is grossly abused; in common usage, it means sometimes much and sometimes little and often less than nothing. As used in the laws and regulations governing our Navy, its essential meaning is that you and your brother officers have the duties of others; that you have obligations which do not rest on all members of the community; that of you are required a measure of self-control, a readiness for self-sacrifice, a sensitiveness in honor which it might be neither reasonable to expect nor charitable to exact of all your fellow-citizens. Moreover, since whatever else a "gentleman" may or may not be, he is and is thought of always and everywhere as a man entitled to respect; it is a part of your professional duty, a part of the solemn and eternal obligation of your oaths, that as officers you be known for such simplicity and truth, such modesty of demeanor and such purity of life as will earn for you the respect of good men. From others, these things may be demanded by religion or philosophy; from you, they are but the fulfillment of your promise: without them, you will not be gentlemen in that sense wherein every good officer must also be a gentleman.

Secondly: Your profession is the profession of arms; you have chosen a military life. When the President reviewed our fleet, some persons saw, or affected to see, some incongruity in his choice of "Labor Day" for the purpose. Why? He saw aligned on the ships he passed some fifteen thousand American citizens, all of them, whether officers or men, fairly entitled to be called "workmen"; why should not such workmen pass in review before the Chief Officer of our nation as appropriately on "Labor Day" as on any other, or as any other workmen on any day? The distinction really lies, not in the labor, but in the motives and methods of the laborers; men who serve their country in arms work not for their good, but for hers, not that they or those dear to them be the better for their toil, but that she be safe and peaceful and honored. And as they toil to other ends, so they think and speak of other things; they have little thought of their rights, but great thought of their duties; they are not concerned lest they give more or get less than their just dues: what they shall get is left to their country's laws, what they shall give, be it of labor or suffering or life itself, rests only in her need. Your profession is a school, a life-long school of self-sacrifice and obedience, and never has the teaching of such a school been more timely to our country's happiness and honor than it is to-day.

I saw not long ago the prediction that "in forty years war would be a lost art": this sapient deliverance rolled along in that flood of talk about the beauties of peace and the horrors of war which ripples around us just now, as it has from time to time during all the history of civilized mankind, too often as a prelude to bloody and disastrous wars. I am not prepared to say that war will never become a "lost art" for I am not gifted with that confidence in my own omniscience which has been vouchsafed to some among my countrymen, but I am quite ready to say that this happy consummation will not be attained in forty years, or eighty, or until men have become either better or worse than men. Mr. John Stuart Mill thought there might be a planet wherein two and two made five, and a day may come when we shall have no need of policemen or jails, of lawyers or courts, of physicians or nurses, or even undertakers: when that day comes it will, perhaps, be time to think whether we could do without soldiers and sailors, but not before. The old English chronicler, in noting the death of an early Norman king, says piously: "May God grant him peace, for he loved peace!" A modern historian, referring to this entry, remarks that it may seem at first sight a strange comment on a prince nearly all of whose reign had been passed in arms, but adds that it embodied a large measure of truth, the king in question "loved peace" so well that he fought during well nigh his whole life

to get and keep it. As with this medieval sovereign, so it is with the great nations of modern times: if they love peace as, after all, every wise and good man does, they must fight when needful, and be ready to fight whenever needful to get and keep a peace founded on justice and good faith, honorable to themselves and useful to mankind. No man "loved peace," such peace as this, more truly than George Washington; and none warned his countrymen more earnestly and frequently that only adequate preparation for war at any time and at all times could assure them the peace he loved. And, in you and your comrades, young gentlemen, I greet with confidence those who will see that America enjoys such peace, and only such peace as Washington would wish her to have.

On Sunday morning Rev. H. H. Clark, chaplain of the Naval Academy, preached to the midshipmen who compose the first section of the class.

The Naval Academy authorities have offered fire protection to the city of Annapolis next Thursday, when the city firemen will participate in the firemen's parade at the Baltimore jubilee. Admiral Sands has issued the following order: "On Thursday, Sept. 13, the Naval Academy fire brigade will respond to all alarms of fire that may occur in the city of Annapolis."

It was thought Midshipman Emerson, who was sworn in at the Naval Academy last Thursday, would be the last of the new fourth class, but George M. Cooke, of Post Mills, Vt., was admitted the day following. It was thought at least 250 midshipmen would compose the new fourth class, but it now numbers only 205. The entire brigade of midshipmen will number about 700, about 200 less than last year.

Chen Shei and Ten Fong Ten, two Chinese boys, are en route to Annapolis, where they will enter the Academy. Accompanying the students are Drs. S. W. Tchan, Chow Kwai Sang and H. Kan Yuen, who are en route to Buffalo to attend a convention of military surgeons. It is thought that the students will enter one of the naval preparatory schools here for preliminary instruction.

Mrs. W. H. Beecher and Miss Lelia Beecher, wife and daughter of Commander Beecher, U.S.N., who are here to attend the graduating exercises, are staying with Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Marcy, on Prince George street.

GERMAN WAR MANEUVERS.

Press despatches state that on Sept. 7 more than 30,000 troops, composing the Sixth Division of the 12th Army Corps, which took part in last week's maneuvers, paraded on the Gandau review ground, outside of Breslau, before Emperor William. The Emperor was accompanied by members of the Royal family, a brilliant suite, and Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Gen. William P. Duval, Major Joseph E. Kuhn, Capt. Peter E. Traub and Capt. Herman C. Schumm, of the U.S. Army, and Capt. William S. Biddle, jr., U.S.A., the American military attaché at Berlin.

The American officers signed the visitors' book at the Duke of Connaught's hotel, and on Sept. 7 paid official visits. In the evening they attended the Emperor's dinner at the royal palace. On Sunday they attended the field religious services held in the public square at Breslau, and afterward witnessed the unveiling of a monument to Karl von Clausewitz, the great German master of theoretical warfare, from whom Moltke drew his principles of strategy.

A state of war began on Sunday night and two armies, each of about forty thousand men, began to work out a problem, under the personal supervision of Emperor William.

The war game culminated on Monday night, Sept. 10, in a collision between the cavalry and artillery divisions of the Reds and Blues, in which ten thousand lances and two hundred quick-firing guns took part. The lines extended for five or six miles over a gently rolling plain. Emperor William, accompanied by his American and other foreign guests and attended by a numerous staff, the whole forming a party of one hundred horsemen, observed the action from elevated ground. A lively artillery engagement and detached charges by the cavalry resulted in the Blues driving back the Reds. Major Koerner, the German military attaché at Washington, was detailed by the Emperor to attend General Barry and the other visiting American officers, explain to them fully the course of the maneuvers and to show them the working of the field automobiles, the field kitchens, the signal and observation balloons and the system of wireless telegraphy. His Majesty talked with General Barry for ten minutes on military subjects. Foreign officers who were watching the maneuvers observed set up near the Emperor an invention of a German artillery officer to facilitate locating bodies of troops. It consisted of an attachment to a telescope by which a needle pointed out on a map spread in front of the observer the place he was looking at through the telescope.

A feature of the German, as well as the Austrian and French, maneuvers has been the admirable service of automobiles. The German Volunteer Corps has thirty-seven cars in charge of properly uniformed drivers, which carry staff officers and umpires.

The German naval maneuvers were to begin Sept. 8 and last until Sept. 14, when the Emperor will "take part in an attempt to force the mouth of the Elbe." Eighty-one warships will take part. During the summer operations in the Baltic a maneuver was undertaken to ascertain whether the fortress and arsenal of Kiel was vulnerable to a combined land and sea attack. The active fleet began to bombard Kiel, while a force was thrown on shore constituted from the ships' companies of the first and second squadrons with the object of reaching Kiel on the land side and destroying the canal. The landing-place was Eckernförde, and Rear Admiral von Holtzendorf marched towards the Levensau bridge, near which he encountered a strong resistance from an infantry brigade. According to one account the naval brigade was defeated, but another writer says that the vulnerability of the place was shown, and that the fleet was successful in the attack from the sea. It "forced the channel, and passed Fort Falkenstein and the lines at Friedrichsort."

GRAFTON FUND.

Contributions to the fund for the benefit of Private Grafton up to Sept. 4 amounted to \$90. Received since from Co. E, 17th Inf., \$13.50, forwarded by Lieut. C. S. Frank, 17th Inf., and contributed by the following men of Co. E: First Sergeant Strohm, Q.M. Sergeant Vordtredt, Sergeants Aydelott, McLeod and Cole, Corporals Fillingim, Heisler, Stickle and Caldwell, Cooks Grant and Blakeley, Artificer Smith, Musicians Litky and Smith, Privates Boyer, Brown, Carroll, Cornett, Dowsett, Doyle, Egan, Fillingim, Flavin, Huntley, Johns, Lux, McGovern, Manning, Moore, Mueller, Noble, Vossell, Wells and Wiggins.

The officers of the 17th Infantry named below have contributed the amounts noted, a total of \$48, forwarded by Capt. R. O. Van Horn, from Camp Chickamauga: Col. J. T. Van Orsdale, \$2; Lieut. Col. C. McClure, \$2; Ma-

jor J. A. Maney, \$2; Capt. P. M. Cochran, \$2; B. F. Hardaway, \$1; M. Crowley, \$2; O. J. Charles, \$2; R. O. Van Horn, \$2; T. L. Smith, \$2; R. C. Davis, \$1, and A. H. Huguet, \$2; Chaplain F. B. Dougherty, \$2; 1st Lieut. C. S. Frank, \$5; C. J. Nelson, \$1; W. Harper, \$2; F. Goedecke, \$2; and H. P. Hobbs, \$1; 2d Lieut. J. D. Burnett, \$2; W. S. Drysdale, \$1; C. M. Butler, \$2; G. M. P. Murphy, \$2; F. J. Ostermann, \$1; R. W. Ashbrook, \$1; E. J. Cullen, \$2; D. M. Cheston, \$1; M. E. Spalding, \$1; Co. F, 17th Inf., \$2.

Received from Col. H. S. Foster, 9th Inf., \$5.

As we noted last week, there appears to be a doubt whether it will be necessary to employ special counsel for Grafton, and we would therefore ask that this subscription be suspended for the present at least. If the money is not needed what has been contributed will be returned.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The New York nautical schoolship St. Mary's, Comdr. G. C. Hanus, U.S.N., arrived at New London, Conn., Sept. 11, after completing her annual summer cruise in foreign waters. The schoolship sailed out of New London in the latter part of June and made a record trip to Lisbon, reaching that port in eighteen days. From Lisbon to Cadiz the weather was fine and the distance was covered in ten days. From Cadiz to Gibraltar a levanter was encountered, a very hot gale sweeping off the Morocco coast and lasting about twelve days. The St. Mary's was thirty-one days on the voyage home. Two-thirds of the trip was covered in sixteen days, but the remainder was a series of head winds and calms. The general health of the hundred boys on board was not up to the standard this year. Cases of aggravated tonsillitis kept Dr. Keran O'Brien, the ship's physician, busy the entire voyage. The doctor accompanied two boys to New York who have not yet recovered. Irving Hendrickson, of New York, one of the students aboard ship, died on the outward trip from congestive chills and pneumonia. He was buried at sea. The schoolship, after the examinations, will make a short cruise along Long Island Sound, after which she will go to Glen Cove, and then to her winter berth in New York at the foot of East Twenty-fourth street.

The Navy Department will establish new recruiting offices in Detroit, Mich., and in Memphis, Tenn., before Oct. 1. Recruiting is now progressing satisfactorily and the chances are that the Navy this fall will obtain a large number of excellent men. Comdr. W. P. White was at the Navy Department this week and received his final instruction for the opening up by him of a new naval recruiting office in Cleveland, O. An officer is to be selected to succeed Lieut. C. W. Cole in charge of naval recruiting party No. 3 in the State of New Jersey. Lieutenant Cole is to be sent to sea.

There was plenty of excitement among the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet at Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 10, over a boat race between the racing crews of the Missouri and the Alabama, and considerable money changed hands on the result. The Missouri crew took the lead at the start and kept it throughout the three mile course, winning by about four lengths. The ball games on Sept. 10 in the ships' league were won by the Indiana and Missouri teams, who defeated the Alabama and Iowa, respectively. The big sporting event of the week was the first boat race for the Battenberg Cup, presented by the men from the second cruiser squadron of the English navy, commanded by Prince Louis of Battenberg. The race is for standard navy racing cutters, with selected crews, over a three mile straightway course. It was rowed on Sept. 11, there being eight lusty crews at the starting time. The favorites were the Illinois and Missouri men. The Illinois boat shortly after the start slowly forged ahead of the others, excepting the Missouri crew, which hung close to them. With only the Missouri men near the Illinois cutter rushed for the finish line. But the Missouri was right on hand and seemed to be gaining, while far off the bunch of cutters was that of the Kearsarge, whose coxswain had steered a course for the further end of the finish line. It was apparent that the Kearsarge cutter was well abreast of the leaders and excitement ran high. When a hundred yards from the finish the Missouri and the Illinois crews were bow and bow. For a number of lengths the two boats were on even terms, but then the bow of the Illinois cutter was seen slightly in the lead, and a desperate spurt carried her ahead and she crossed the finish line in the van. The Kearsarge men were a close third, and the other cutters finished in the following order: The Iowa, the Alabama, the Indiana, the Kentucky and the Maine. The victorious crew was escorted by the other crews to the Illinois, where the presentation was made. The cup is a perpetual trophy, to be raced for once a year and to be kept in possession of the ship winning it until the crew is defeated.

Secretary Bonaparte has sent an official communication expressing in warm terms the Navy Department's appreciation of the heroism and gallant conduct of Apprentice Seamen W. H. Follenberg, H. Davis, and W. W. Miller, Coxswain H. J. Durberow and Seaman W. H. Berreclough, who jumped overboard from the receivingship Franklin at Portsmouth, Va., and saved a newsboy from drowning.

According to a report received at the Navy Department the protected cruiser Raleigh, in a recent full-power test, running out from Yokohama in a rough and heavy sea and with head winds, made 144 knots in six hours, an average of nineteen knots an hour on the calculated course. Officers believe she made more than twenty knots with all allowances. The Raleigh's best run for one hour was 21.5 knots. As she made only nineteen knots on a measured course in her preliminary trials, her Yokohama record is regarded as remarkable.

A forty-ton shipment of marine gasoline engines, designed for use in one of the new Russian submarine boats, will leave Baltimore for St. Petersburg on Sept. 15. The Baltimore firm of White and Middleton constructed the engines on the order of the Lake Torpedoboot Company, which has for some time been turning out submarines for the use of the Czar's navy. The value of the shipment is close to \$100,000. The engines stand as the largest gasoline motors for marine use ever constructed in this country. They have an aggregate horse-power of 1,200. The cylinders have a diameter of twelve inches and a stroke of fourteen inches. An engine of eight cylinders and one of four cylinders will operate on each of the twin shafts of the new submarine, and in addition to this twenty-four cylinders of energy there will be powerful electric motors for use in propelling the craft while submerged, thus making a stupendous amount of power for the boat's use. The Baltimore firm is at work on a further order from the Lakes of engines for three more submarines, the hulls of which are nearing completion in Russia.

Rear Admiral Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, recently applied through the Secretary of the Navy to the Comptroller of the Treasury for a ruling on the question whether he had authority to grant leaves of

absence to bandmen, whose services may be spared during the summer months, in excess of thirty days, with pay. In reply the Acting Comptroller states that if leaves are granted to bandmen when their services are not required the Navy Department is authorized to consider them as in a duty status during such absence and to pay them the salary of their position notwithstanding such absence.

The board on naval personnel are gathering from all available sources the information they desire to guide them in their labors when they meet next week. It will be no small task to reconcile conflicting opinions and interests, but we believe that the board is an open-minded one and will consider all questions upon their merits. It is unfortunate that Lieut. Comdr. Wm. S. Sims, U.S.N., is unable to serve on the board because of his numerous other duties. He represents positive opinions on the subjects to be considered by the board, which it is well to have fully considered.

One hundred and thirty-nine apprentice seamen were rated as coal passers at Newport, R.I., Sept. 8, and sent to the armored cruiser squadron. The West Virginia took twenty-nine of them, the Pennsylvania forty-four, the Maryland nineteen and the Colorado forty-seven. The total number of men in the fleet is in round numbers 2,800, but none of the ships are carrying their complement, as the Department finds it difficult to secure enough men to keep the present number of ships in commission.

The new battleship Connecticut, constructed at the navy yard, New York, has been moved from drydock No. 3 to its old berth alongside the ferry to the Cob Dock. This was the final docking of the vessel before going into commission on Sept. 29.

The trial of the battleship Louisiana on Sept. 7 on the Government mile course off Rockland, Me., was merely a standardization of her propellers under natural conditions and was unofficial. The final acceptance trial will be held in two months. The Louisiana was sent over the course eight times under natural draught and was not speeded at more than fifteen knots an hour. To reach this speed 102 revolutions were required.

BLUEJACKETS DISGRACEFULLY TREATED.

Officials of the Navy Department are much incensed over the treatment accorded the bluejackets of the Atlantic Fleet and especially those of the Iowa and Indiana and vessels of the Second Torpedo Flotilla, by the police and citizens of Portland, Me. A report was received by the Secretary of the Navy on Sept. 12 from Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, commanding the Atlantic Fleet, in which he tells of the brutal treatment of his men by the police in Portland, and of the discrimination shown against them by keepers of public amusement places in that city. So aggravated is Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte over the disgraceful manner in which the enlisted men of the Navy were treated in Maine that he has decided to make a recommendation to Congress for the enactment of a law making it a crime for any keeper of a public inn, manager of a public place of amusement or any public servant to discriminate against the uniform of the military and naval Services. Secretary Bonaparte also stated publicly this week that he had directed Admiral Evans not to take any of the vessels of his fleet to Portland unless it was "for the convenience of the fleet only." The report of Admiral Evans follows:

U.S. FLAGSHIP MAINE.

Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 5, 1906.

1. During the recent visit of the Iowa, Indiana, and second torpedo flotilla to Portland, Me., which visit was made at the suggestion of the residents of Maine, many of the men from the Indiana were treated with great brutality by the police and by a civilian in the presence of the police, from which I may infer that he was a policeman in plain clothes.

2. These men were, without a doubt, perfectly sober and going in the direction of the wharf at which the ships' boats landed, were clubbed and kicked and knocked down by these police. The civilian in the presence of the police drew a revolver and threatened them.

3. Nothing but commendation can be said of these bluejackets for their moderation in submitting to these indignities without creating trouble, for they outnumbered the police and without a doubt they could have taken them in charge.

4. Another indignity to which these liberty men were obliged to submit took place at a skating rink. Tickets were sold to them to enter the skating rink on Peak's Island and then skates were refused them on the ground that they were dressed in seamen's uniform. Others were refused admittance to other entertainments that were places of common amusement and to which civilians regardless of their characters or of the condition of their clothes were admitted if they had the price of admission.

5. I presume the owners or managers of places of amusement are not compelled to sell tickets, but it seems a sad comment on the patriotism of the citizens of Portland to say that they objected to sitting beside sober, honest and industrious men who are in a profession amongst the most honorable of any in the world.

6. I enclose herewith the statements of the men concerned, the report of the commanding officers, and the correspondence with the mayor of Portland on the subject, and I have to ask if legal proceedings cannot be undertaken by the United States District Attorney, in Maine, against the policemen who so brutally treated the men, and the civilian who drew a revolver on them. I have to ask also if not incompatible with the views of the Department, that such publicity be given to this incident as may tend to bring about a change in the sentiment of the people in order that more consideration may be shown to the men of the naval service when they are on shore.

7. I have to inform the Department that, except when otherwise instructed by the Department, I shall not permit the ships under my command to visit Portland.

The enlisted men, in their statement to the commanding officer, say that, while they were on the streets of Portland, they were repeatedly ordered to move on, although they were simply standing on the street in conversation. Those who were present when the incident referred to by Admiral Evans occurred, say that the policeman ordered them to move on, but without giving the party time to move the police officers started to club and kick those in the rear and that they drove them about two blocks in this manner. Captain Tilley called the matter to the attention of the Mayor of Portland, who verbally promised to investigate it. The day before the ships sailed from Portland the Mayor came on board the Iowa and stated that he had arranged so that the men should have the privilege of the skating rinks and other places of amusement. Captain Tilley also forwards a letter from the Mayor of Portland as follows:

August 29, 1906.

Dear Captain Tilley: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of Aug. 23 and 25. I took the matter up with the result that on Saturday evening last enlisted men were admitted to skate up in Peake's Island rink. As you doubtless know I was very much disgusted at the treat-

ment accorded the men, but feel that should your ships return your men will be properly treated.

In his comment on the situation at Portland, Captain Tilley says:

Although Portland offers the advantages of a good harbor and a healthy climate, I do not think it is a desirable place to visit for the purpose of giving liberty to the men. It is true that there are no saloons, but there are other places where the men can go freely and rest and enjoy themselves. If they stop on the streets to look about and see the sights, they are annoyed by the policemen and told to move on. Mr. J. B. Keating, the British Vice-Consul at Portland, arranged to open the Seamen's Institute for our men and gave an entertainment there for them on Aug. 24. Mr. C. H. Mosely was also active in trying to entertain our men, but the general feeling of unfriendliness toward them was so evident that I don't think they had a very good time. This unfriendliness seemed to be solely because they were United States sailors in uniform. They all behaved remarkably well while on shore and not a single case of misconduct was reported to me.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

First Squadron.

First Division.

Send mail for ships of the Atlantic Fleet in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At Bar Harbor, Me.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin O. Pendleton. At Bar Harbor, Me.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. At Bar Harbor, Me.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. At Bar Harbor, Me.

YANCKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At Bar Harbor, Me.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At Bar Harbor, Me.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gotfried Blocklinger. At Bar Harbor, Me.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At Bar Harbor, Me.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Bar Harbor, Me.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Merlyn G. Cook. At Newport, R.I.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. At Newport, R.I.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Helling. At Newport, R.I.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. At Newport, R.I.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. John V. Babcock. At Newport, R.I.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At Newport, R.I.

Santo Domingo Division.

Capt. William H. H. Southerland, senior officer present.

NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Braunerseuther. At Samana, Santo Domingo.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. At Santo Domingo City.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Arrived Sept. 14 at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Capt. William H. H. Southerland temporarily in command.

Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. John J. Knapp. Arrived Sept. 9 at Bar Harbor, Me.

ARETHUSA (water ship), merchant complement. W. S. Secombe, master. At Bar Harbor, Me.

ABAREDA (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener, master. At Bar Harbor, Me.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. J. Merithew, master. At Lynnhaven Bay.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. At East Lamoine, Me.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief.

Address of squadron, except Marblehead, is in care of the Postmaster, Seattle, Wash.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne). Comdr. Charles J. Badger. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Will be placed out of commission and her place taken by the Yorktown.

PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. Arrived Sept. 10 at Blaine, Wash.

PREBLE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At Blaine, Wash.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Arrived Sept. 10 at Blaine, Wash.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. Arrived Sept. 10 at Blaine, Wash.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage at domestic rates, except for special service squadron, which will be in care of the P.M., N.Y. city, until Oct. 9; after that in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

Special Service Squadron.

(En route to Asiatic Station.)

The following is the tentative itinerary of the Armored Cruiser Squadron for the passage from Newport, R.I., to the Asiatic Station: Leave Newport Sept. 8, arrive Gibraltar Sept. 20; leave Gibraltar Sept. 24, arrive Naples and Palermo Sept. 28 (two vessels visit each of these ports); leave Naples and Palermo Oct. 2, arrive Piraeus Oct. 4; leave Piraeus Oct. 8, arrive Port Said Oct. 10; leave Port Said Oct. 11, arrive Suez Oct. 14; leave Suez Oct. 15. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city, until Oct. 9. After that date send all mail care P.M., San Francisco. Domestic postage can be used for all mail addressed as above.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, commanding.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Sailed Sept. 8 from Newport, R.I., for Gibraltar.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. Sailed Sept. 8 from Newport, R.I., for Gibraltar.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Sailed Sept. 8 from Newport, R.I., for Gibraltar.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. Sailed Sept. 8 from Newport, R.I., for Gibraltar.

Gunboat Division.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Hongkong, China.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived Sept. 11 at Canton, China.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. Cruising on the Yangtze river.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. James C. Gillmore. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

QUIROS, Lieut. Eugene L. Bissett. At Chefoo, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. Cruising on the Yangtze river.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. Arrived Sept. 13 at Hongkong, China.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. At Chefoo, China.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At Chefoo, China.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James M. Helm. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex Sharp. At Chefoo, China.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At Chefoo, China.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Outler. Arrived Sept. 3 at Shanghai, China.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Chefoo, China.

Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW, Comdr. John G. Quinby. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) At Chefoo, China.

ARAYAT, Ensign Roland R. Riggs. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Midshipman William O. Spears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Allen B. Reed. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Cavite, P.I.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitten, master. At Chefoo, China.

JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Chefoo, China.

POMPEY (collier). Thomas Adamson, master. At Taka, China.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Placed in reserve Sept. 11.

ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. Sailed Sept. 9 from Amoy, China, for Singapore, en route to the United States.

CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Sept. 13 from Cavite for Shanghai, China, en route Norfolk, Va.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McK. Winslow. Arrived Sept. 10 at Callao, Peru. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. Arrived Sept. 11 at Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

DENVER, P.C. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Arrived Sept. 12 at Havana. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Arrived Sept. 14 at Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Urban T. Holmes. Arrived Sept. 12 at Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

EAGLE, C.G. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGRE, Sailing training ship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Placed in reserve Sept. 11.

GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. Sailed Sept. 4 from Colombo for the Suez Canal. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

HIST, G. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. James F. Carter. At Honolulu. Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

LAWTON (transport). Comdr. John F. Parker. Arrived Sept. 9 at Yokohama, Japan. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert R. Couden. Arrived Sept. 12 at Newport, R.I. Address there.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MASSASOIT (tug). At the naval station, Key West. Address there.

MAXFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. At the navy yard, New York. Will be placed out of service.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will be placed in reserve at the Naval Academy.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. Arrived Sept. 8 at Provincetown, Mass. Send mail care of the Postmaster, New York city.

NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Levi C. Bertolette. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. Arrived Sept. 11 at Cavite. Is under orders to proceed home to Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

PEORIA, Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PISCATAQUA (tug). Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POTOMAC (tug). Lieut. Alfred W. Hinds. Arrived Sept. 11 at Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

PURITAN, M., 10 guns. Capt. Charles W. Bartlett. At Washington, D.C. Was placed out of commission Sept. 12 and turned over to the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Bttn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles G. Bowman. Arrived Sept. 5 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SEVERN (sailing ship). Lieut. Comdr. Archibald H. Scates. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Placed out of commission Sept. 8.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. George Macdonald, master. Sailed Sept. 5 from Newport, R.I., for Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At Oyster Bay, N.Y. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. Arrived Sept. 10 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TECUMSEH (tug). Chief Bttn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Albert G. Barry. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Clark. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Bttn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Bttn. Edward J. Norcott. Arrived Sept. 14 at the navy yard, League Island. Address there.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. James D. Adams. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

WASP, C.G., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morell. Chief Bttn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the Training Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S. Capt. Franklin J. Drake. At Yokohama, Japan. Is under orders to proceed home to Puget Sound for overhauling. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morell. Arrived Sept. 9 at Cleveland, Ohio. Address there.

WOMPATUCK. Bttn. Herman P. Rabbush. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. Arrived Sept. 4 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

LIEUT. WILLIS McDOWELL, Flotilla Commander. Send mail for flotilla to Newport, R.I. This flotilla was detached from the Atlantic Fleet on Sept. 5.

WILKES, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. At Newport, R.I.

BLAKELY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At Newport, R.I.

DELONG, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. At Newport, R.I.

STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. At Newport, R.I.

STRINGHAM. Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. Arrived Sept. 10 at the navy yard, League Island. Address there.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. Leaves Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 15; arrives Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20. Address mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustav C. Hanus, retired. Send mail in care of the Board of Education, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, N.Y. city.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat; and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedo boat.

NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 7.—Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Blamer, to St. Louis, as navigator.

Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Pollock, to the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for a course of instruction in the compass office.

Lieut. C. R. Train, to the navy yard, Washington, D.C., Oct. 1, 1906.

Lieut. J. F. Hellweg, unexpired portion of sick leave revoked; to command Macdonough.

Lieut. K. M. Bennett, detached command Macdonough; to home and wait orders.

Lieuts. E. J. King and J. P. Jackson, detached Alabama; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. E. A. Brooks, to Alabama, Sept. 17, 1906.

Ensigns H. Powell and L. E. Morgan, detached Puritan; to Scorpion.

Ensign B. K. Johnson, detached Florida; to Alabama.

Ensign O. H. Oakley, detached Scorpion; to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign R. C. Davis, detached Puritan; to Dixie.

Med. Dir. R. A. Marmion, retired, continue duties as member, Naval Medical and Naval Retiring Boards, Mills Building, Washington, D.C., until further orders.

P.A. Paymr. C. G. Mayer, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., for duty as assistant to the officer in charge of the naval clothing factory at that yard.

Bttn. H. E. Olsen, retired, to the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill.

War. Mach. R. G. Van Ness, detached duty as assistant to the inspector of engineering material, Middle West district, headquarters, Shelby, Ohio, from duty Puritan, etc.; to Columbia.

Paymr. Clerk C. A. Holloway, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Yorktown.

SEPT. 8.—Comdr. W. F. Halsey, to the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. A. E. Culver, detached duty as member and recorder of a board to recommend changes at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to command Des Moines.

Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Gates, Lieut. C. M. Tozer, Lieut. S. Gannon, and Lieut. O. W. Fowler, detached Nevada; to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieuts. T. T. Craven and R. Morris, detached Florida; to the Naval Academy, Md.

Lieuts. W. T. Cluverius, R. I. Curtin, E. P. Svarz, and H. Ellis, detached Arkansas; to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. T. D. Parker, detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to Maine.

Asst. Paymr. T. Williamson, jr., detached Florida; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

P.A. Paymr. E. H. Tricou, detached Nevada; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. H. E. Collins, detached Arkansas; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Paymr. Clerk F. J. Hearty, appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Arkansas, revoked.

War. Mach. F. J. McAllister, detached Florida; to home and granted leave two months, with permission to go abroad.

SEPT. 10.—Capt. C. W. Bartlett, detached command Puritan when out of commission; to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. H. F. Bryan, detached Alabama; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Pollock, to Alabama, as navigator.

Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Thompson, commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from July 1, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. W. Ball, commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from July 1, 1906.

Lieut. R. S. Keyes, detached Indiana; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. E. Yarnell, detached Navy Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., etc., Sept. 22, 1906; to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., thence to Connecticut.

Lieut. H. K. Cage, detached Kearsarge; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, detached Puritan when out of commission; to Tennessee.

Lieut. F. H. Brumby, detached Puritan when out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. F. J. Horne, detached Florida; to Illinois as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. E. H. DeLany, detached Illinois; to home and wait orders.

Ensign H. Powell, orders Sept. 7, 1906, modified; to the Scorpion, sailing from New York, N.Y., Sept. 19, 1906.

Ensign L. E. Morgan, orders Sept. 7, 1906, modified; to the Scorpion, sailing from New York, N.Y., Sept. 19, 1906.

Ensign R. C. Davis, orders to Dixie revoked; to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., thence to Georgia.

Ensign E. C. Keenan, retired, detached Branch Hydrographic Office, New York, etc., Sept. 15, 1906; to home.

Orders have been issued to the following midshipmen, members of the graduating class, detaching them from the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 13, 1906, and directing them to proceed home and wait orders to sea:

A. W. Atkins, H. S. Babbitt, G. E. Baker, C. O. Bassett, A. T. Beauregard, W. L. Beck, W. P. Beecher, H. M. Bemis, G. H. Bowdye, W. W. Bradley, jr., A. W. Brown, jr., B. Bruce, R. A. Burford, H. Campbell, G. L. Caskey, W. G. Child, O. R. Clark, D. G. Copeland, R. S. Crenshaw, J. T. Cruse, J. W. W. Cumming, D. E. Cummings, G. E. Davis, C. G. Davy, C. A. Dunn, H. T. Dyer, E. S. Edwards, J. S. Evans, A. S. Farquhar, A. W. Frank, R. F. Frellsen, C. C. Gill, F. E. Gross, F. X. Gyax, P. H. Hammond, R. T. Hanson, H. K. Hewett, F. Hill, F. P. Holcomb, J. H. Hoover, J. B. Howell, R. Jacobs, E. F. Johnson, C. A. Jones, R. T. Keiran, G. W. Kenyon, C. H. J. Keppeler, L. F. Kimball, P. G. Lauman, W. W. Lawrence, W. H. Lee, J. W. Lewis, M. A. Libbey, R. T. S. Lowell, H. W. McCormack, E. D. McWhorter, R. W. Mathewson, L. H. Maxfield, I. H. Mayfield, F. W. Miller, J. A. Monroe, H. C. Murfin, jr., R. C. Needham, W. C. Nixon, C. T. Osburn, C. P. Page, A. C. Read, J. B. Rhodes, C. R. Robinson, F. Russell, J. M. Schelling, G. L. Schuyler, D. A. Scott, C. C. Slayton, R. A. Spruance, P. C. Starr, L. M. Stevens, R. LeO. Stover, B. B. Taylor, R. A. Theobald, W. C. Ulrich, W. H. Walsh, W. P. Williamson, V. V. Woodward, C. L. Wright.

Surg. J. M. Moore, detached Puritan when out of commission; to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Bttn. J. Dowling, detached Puritan when out of commission; to the navy yard, Washington, D.C., and additional duty in connection with Puritan and Onondaga.

War. Mach. A. A. Gathemann, to duty as inspector of coal at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 1, 1906.

War. Mach. W. C. Gray, detached duty as inspector of coal at Baltimore, Md., etc., Oct. 1, 1906; to Washington.

Paymr. Clerk R. R. Ebel, appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Florida, revoked.

Paymr. Clerk T. F. Howe, resignation as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Des Moines, accepted to take effect Sept. 10, 1906.

Paymr. Clerk S. J. Harvey, appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., revoked.

SEPT. 11.—Comdr. B. A. Fiske, detached command Minneapolis when out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. J. M. Poyer, retired, detached Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., and report address.

Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Stanworth, detached Minneapolis when out of commission; to Kearsarge as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Leigh, detached Minneapolis when out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. C. Kress, orders to home and wait orders revoked; to duty in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, Buffalo, N.Y.

Lieut. W. H. Faust, retired, detached duty in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, Buffalo, N.Y., etc., Sept. 29, 1906; to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. F. E. Ridgely, to Des Moines, as executive officer.

Lieut. A. St. C. Smith, detached Minneapolis when out of commission; to Tennessee.

Lieut. C. S. Freeman, detached Boston; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. S. V. Graham, detached Florida; to Washington as ordnance officer.

Lieuts. A. G. Howe, D. E. Thelen, and F. McCommon, detached Minneapolis when out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. W. Greenslade, detached U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Cleveland as navigator.

Lieut. H. C. Cocks, detached Cleveland; to home and wait orders.

Ensign J. J. Hannigan, to Boston.

Ensign O. F. Cooper, detached Minneapolis when out of commission; to Washington.

Midshipmen L. M. Atkins and W. H. Stevenson, detached Minneapolis when out of commission; to St. Louis.

Midshipman P. H. Field, detached Minneapolis when out of commission; to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.; thence to Georgia.

Midshipman A. Sharp, detached Minneapolis when out of commission; to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.; thence to Connecticut.

Midshipman C. H. Shaw, detached Minneapolis when out of commission; to St. Louis as watch and division officer.

Midshipman B. Dutton, jr., detached Minneapolis when out of commission; to Dixie as watch and division officer.

Surg. W. H. Bell, detached Nevada; to home and wait orders.

Surg. G. P. Lumsden, detached Minneapolis when out of commission; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Surg. J. H. Payne, jr., detached Arkansas; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Surg. J. H. Iden, detached Florida; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Surg. A. J. Geiger, to U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Asst. Surg. W. G. Farwell, detached Worden; to Connecticut.

Asst. Surg. A. E. Lee, detached U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. W. G. Farwell, detached Minneapolis; to Worden.

Paymr. F. P. Sackett, detached Minneapolis when out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. E. E. Goodhue, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Rhode Island.

Paymr. G. G. Seibels, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc., Oct. 1, 1906; settle accounts and wait orders.

Paymr. D. Tiffany, jr., detached Rhode Island; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Paymr. H. H. Balthis, detached Puritan when out of commission; to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 1, 1906, for duty as paymaster of the yard.

Chap. J. McC. Bellows, detached Minneapolis when out of commission; to home and leave one month.

Chief Bttn. A. Whippley, detached Minneapolis when out of commission; to the Kentucky.

Bttn. W. H. Morin, detached Kentucky; to home and wait orders.

Bttn. W. A. Macdonald and Gun. B. P. Donnelly, detached Minneapolis when out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Gun. H. Ernest, detached Florida; to the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

Carp. C. E. Richardson, detached Minneapolis when out of commission; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. A. A. Smith, detached Kearsarge; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. O. Berentson, detached Minneapolis when out of commission; to Kearsarge.

War. Mach. G. O. Littlefield and War. Mach. E. G. Affleck, detached Minneapolis when out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. Clerk G. A. White, appointment as a paymaster's clerk, duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., revoked.

Paymr. Clerk J. V. Fuller, appointment as a paymaster's clerk, duty Minneapolis, revoked.

Paymr. Clerk A. S. Porter, detached Rhode Island; to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

SEPT. 12.—Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Hayes detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lieut. Comdr. H. J. Ziegemeir, detached Arkansas; to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Comdr. Y. Stirling, jr., detached Indiana; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. D. M. Wood detached Iowa; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. F. L. Pinney to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Oct. 1, 1906.

Lieut. D. W. Todd detached Newark; to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Surg. H. T. Percy detached command of the U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, etc.; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. J. B. Means detached Minneapolis; to Worden.

Bttn. M. J. J. Farley detached duty in connection with fitting out Milwaukee, Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., etc., and wait orders.

Gun. L. S. Walker detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; leave fifteen days; thence to the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va., for duty as electrical gunner on board the Minnesota when commissioned.

Gun. H. A. Davis detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., for duty in charge of the naval magazine, Fort Lafayette, N.Y.

SEPT. 13.—Comdr. W. P. White detached special duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department; to Cleveland, Ohio, charge Navy Recruiting Station.

Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Christy detached Naval Academy; to Arratoon and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

Lieut. W. Bertholf detached Preble; to navy yard, Mare Island, duty connection with torpedo boats and destroyers in reserve at yard.

Lieut. J. T. Bowers detached Naval Academy; to the Rhode Island.

Lieut. W. P. Cronan detached navy yard, New York; to the Connecticut, when commissioned.

Ensign H. E. Kimmel detached Virginia; to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, special course ordnance.

Ensign D. E. Lebreton detached Rhode Island; to the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, special course in ordnance.

Paymr. C. Conard detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Oct. 1, settle accounts and wait orders.

P.A. Paymr. I. T. Haguer, detached Washington, D.C., Sept. 18, examination for promotion; thence to the Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Oct. 1.

Paymr. Clk. T. S. Veitch appointment paymaster's clerk, duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., revoked.

Paymr. Clk. T. F. Howe appointed paymaster's clerk, duty Rhode Island.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 6.—First Lieut. William E. Smith, granted one month's leave from date of acceptance.

Capt. David D. Porter, granted 30 days' leave from Sept. 10, inclusive.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Doyen, order June 15, 1906, modified so as to direct him upon arrival at Seattle, Wash., to proceed by rail to Washington, D.C., and report to Brigadier General, Commandant.

Capt. Percy F. Archer, asst. Q.M., order July 10, 1906, modified so as to direct him upon arrival at Seattle, Wash., to proceed by rail to Washington, D.C., and report to Brigadier General, Commandant.

SEPT. 7.—First Lieut. Walter E. Not, order Sept. 5, 1906, revoked. Upon reporting of relief detached at once from Colorado and report immediately to Commandant, 2d Naval District, Narragansett Bay, R.I., duty marine barracks there.

Second Lieut. Howard W. Stone, from marine barracks, League Island, Pa., and continue duties on Dixie.

Second Lieut. Ralph L. Shepard, detached from marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., and continue duties on Dixie.

Capt. Frederic H. Delano, detached from duty in charge recruiting office, Cincinnati, Ohio, continue duties on Dixie.

Major Cyrus S. Radford, asst. Q.M., granted leave for one month from Sept. 17, 1906, inclusive.

Second Lieut. Peter A. Horton, detached from marine barracks, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, upon reporting to Capt. Arthur T. Marx, proceed Mare Island, Cal., for duty at marine barracks there.

Capt. Arthur T. Marx, detached from duty as observer at Army maneuvers, Camp Tacoma, Wash., and resume duties in command marine barracks, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

SEPT. 8.—Capt. Charles H. Lyman, from headquarters Marine Corps to duty at marine barracks and school of application, Annapolis, Md.

First Lieut. Eugene P. Fortson, to resume duties at marine barracks, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Major Louis J. Magill, asst. adjt. and insp., detached from headquarters Marine Corps, Sept. 15, 1906, report by letter to asst. adjt. and insp., U.S.M.C., Berkeley, Cal., for temporary duty in his office, thence proceed to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., and Mare Island, Cal., and Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., and inspect marine barracks and marine detachments serving on board receiving ships at those stations.

Major Louis J. Magill, asst. adjt. and insp., detached from temporary duty in office asst. adjt. and insp., U.S.M.C., Berkeley, Cal., on Oct. 15, 1906, and proceed by the Army transport sailing from San Francisco that date for Manila, P.I.; report Commander in Chief, U.S. Marines, Cavite, P.I., as relief of Major Rufus H. Lane, asst. adjt. and insp., U.S.M.C. Ordered to inspect marine barracks, naval station, Honolulu, T.H., en route to Manila.

SEPT. 10.—Col. Charles H. Leuchheimer, adjt. and insp., granted leave from Sept. 11 to 20, 1906.

First Lieut. John A. Hughes, detached from U.S.S. Minneapolis when vessel is placed out of commission at navy yard, League Island, Pa., and report Commandant that station, duty at marine barracks.

SEPT. 11.—Major Rufus H. Lane, asst. adjt. and insp., detached from duty as Brigade Adjutant and Inspector, 1st Brigade, U.S. Marines, Cavite, P.I., upon reporting of Major Louis J. Magill, asst. adjt. and insp.; proceed to San Francisco, Cal., first available public conveyance, thence to Washington, D.C., report in person to Brigadier General, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

Second Lieut. William D. Smith, Randolph Coyle, Philip H. Torrey, John E. Semmes, jr., Charles F. B. Price, Logan Tucker, Russell H. Davis, William C. Wise, jr., to proceed to Marine Corps range, Williamsburg, Va., and report to Capt. F. E. Evans, U.S.M.C., retired, for instruction in rifle practice.

SEPT. 12.—Capt. Frank E. Evans, U.S.M.C., retired, ordered to proceed, in command Marine Corps rifle team, from Sea Girt, N.J., to marine barracks, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

SEPT. 5.—Chief Engr. Willis Pedrick in addition to present duties, assigned to duty as inspector of repairs to machinery of the Forward.

SEPT. 7.—Capt. D. P. Foley ordered to proceed to Washington, D.C., on business connected with the Revenue Cutter Service.

Capt. W. H. Roberts granted thirty days' extension of leave.

Second Lieut. H. H. Wolf granted thirty-five days' leave.

SEPT. 8.—2d Lieut. Eben Barker from the Mohawk to resume duty on the Gresham.

Chief Engr. H. F. Schoenborn to proceed to the works of the Delaware Seamless Tube Co., at Auburn, Pa., on inspection duty.

SEPT. 10.—1st Lieut. G. L. Carden granted twenty days' leave.

During the motor boat races in the Hudson river at New York city, Sept. 13, the revenue cutter Manhattan went to the rescue of the motor boat Mercedes, U.S.A., on which there was an explosion of gasoline, and whose crew jumped overboard.

When the Manhattan got to windward of the Mercedes, a stream of water was played on her and that together with a chemical extinguisher, soon put out the fire.

We omit the table of Revenue Cutter vessels this week. It last appeared in our issue of Sept. 8, page 45.

THE SEA GIRT SHOOTING MATCHES.

The annual shooting tournament at Sea Girt, N.J., which began on Aug. 27, and ended on Sept. 10, will go down into history as the biggest meeting ever held in America, and the management was at its wit's end to enable all the competitors who had entered, to shoot within the prescribed time. As it was some of the competitors were barred from shooting, the time for completing the National Individual Match had to be extended, and in one match the 1,000-yard range had to be eliminated.

In this year's shooting the Infantry of the Army swept the field in both the national team competition and the national individual competition and the National Pistol Match. The Cavalry of the Army stood second in both the National Team and Individual Matches. The teams from the Navy and Marine Corps were also fortunate in being among the six prize winning teams in the national match. There were 41 teams in the latter contest against 37 last year. The team from New York, which had previously won every contest, was badly handicapped this year, as by the rules it had dropped eight of its most experienced shots who had been members of the team in previous matches. Despite this fact, however, New York had the honor of coming in fourth and still being a prize winning team, defeating 37 others. The team from Massachusetts, which came in seventh last year, shot brilliantly this year and, not having to drop any of its old members, came in third, while Ohio, which stood third last year, dropped down to twelfth place this year. New Jersey, which stood sixth last year and was among the prize winning teams then, stood eighth this year.

New Mexico, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Alabama, Mississippi, and Virginia, which brought up the rear of the teams in the order named, did not compete last year. It is very hard on prize winning teams of State troops to have to drop one-third of its most experienced members each year it wins a prize, and bar them from again competing for three years. The number of men among citizen soldiers who can spare their time from business to practise before the match, and then lose a week or more time for the match is very limited, and the force from which the team can be chosen is very small, varying from 14,264 in New York, to 312 in Wyoming. In the Regular Service, officers and men can have all the time needed to practice, without expense or trouble to individuals. While the Regular teams who win prizes have to drop men, the same as the State teams, it is no hardship when compared to the limited facilities of the latter in choosing crack shots.

The match as it is now conducted, is essentially a handicap match, and does not represent the best shots that can be gathered either in the Regular or State forces.

It does seem hard on a man who has won his way by skill and perseverance to the top notch in rifle shooting, that he should be relegated to the rear for his proficiency. Of course the object of this is to induce less skilled shots to enter the match in the hope of developing rifle shooting. There is a growing opinion, however, that the rules governing the match will again have to be changed, as the majority of the States even under the present handicap will never have a ghost of a chance to win it. For a championship prize, there cannot properly be any handicap, and for this the best teams that can possibly be chosen should be allowed to compete. There could be a restriction that no team that won the first prize, and shot with the old team another year, could win any other prize than the first. This would work to better advantage than the present rules, as it would allow a better opportunity each year for poorer teams to win prizes. The champion teams would thus be limited to competing for the first prize, while the less skilled shots could compete for this prize also, as well as the five others.

The National Individual Match, in which there were twenty-six prizes (the first being \$100 cash, and a gold medal was won by Lieut. Theodore H. Dillon, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., with Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, 2d U.S. Cav., second, and Private Brass, of the Montana State Troops, third. Of the twenty-six prizes, the Army secured nine, the Navy one, Marine Corps three, and the State troops thirteen. There were over 600 competitors.

The second prize was \$400, the third \$200 and the fourth \$150, in addition to a gold medal to each. The other prizes ranged from \$100 to \$5, and the fifth to the eighth men inclusive received silver medals in addition to cash, and the ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth men bronze medals in addition to cash.

The scores in the competitions, and also those in other matches, in addition to those we have given in previous issues, will be found below.

NATIONAL TEAM CONTEST.

The teams in the national competition began shooting on Sept. 4. Consistent and brilliant work at the 200 and 600 yard ranges placed the Jersey men in the lead. The first stage, however, was not completed owing to unavoidable delays at the 600 stage. The 800 yard stage was cut short after the first part of each team had completed its scores. At the 200 yard stage New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Minnesota and the District of Columbia led the way for the field. Conditions were far from even at the initial stage for the big scores were made by the teams in the shelter of the club house. The other teams were exposed to a hard rear wind and their scores were comparatively low. New York, exposed to the wind, made a fine score for such conditions.

In the second day's shoot on Sept. 5, two teams led the New York riflemen when firing began in the morning at the 800 yard range. These were New Jersey, with 1,013 points, and Massachusetts, with 997, two points ahead of New York.

When the 800 yard firing was finished New York had passed Massachusetts, making 507 and bringing the total up 1,504. New Jersey's lead at the end of the firing was reduced to two points, the team having scored 493 points, making the total 1,506. New York's score at this range was the highest made at the distance.

The feature of the day's shooting was the work of the New York team at the rapid fire stage in the afternoon. At this range the team passed New Jersey in the first round, rapidly increasing the lead.

During the firing on the 800 yard range in the morning two members of the New Jersey team were firing when the man stationed at the telephone in the target butts asked the firing line what team was shooting on target number 79. This was a direct violation of the rules, but before any of the officers could interfere he was told that the New Jersey team was on that target. It so happened that the New Jersey pair firing had made good scores. When they were stopped and assigned to another target their scores were not so good. There was not the slightest suspicion of any collusion on the part of the New Jersey riflemen, in fact it was their team captain who asked to be transferred. The incident, however, caused some unpleasantness.

On Sept. 6 the Army Infantry team by splendid shooting in the three final stages of the three days won the contest by a margin of sixty points. It was the first year that a regular team has won the match, and all four of the regular branches landed in the six prize winning places, the final standing of the six winners being Army Infantry, Army Cavalry, Massachusetts, New York, U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps.

Superior work on the skirmish field won out for the four Service teams, they being the only teams of the forty-one to skirmish above the 800 mark. The cavalry, with a beautiful run of 878 points, shot up into second place for the 1,000 yard stage, but was unable to push the infantrymen for first honors. The Army Infantry fairly shot the big field off its feet at the 1,000 yard range.

During the skirmish firing in the morning George H. Doyle, jr., the seventeen-year-old son of Sergeant Doyle, of the 71st N.Y., a member of the New York team, was accidentally hit by a stray bullet and painfully injured. The boy, with a companion, A. S. Corbett, jr., son of a member of the New York team, got behind the targets of the pistol range not knowing that the pistol range was open.

The prizes won were as follows: Army Infantry, the National

Trophy and \$300 cash. Army Cavalry, the Hilton Trophy and \$200 cash. Massachusetts, the bronze Soldier of Marathon and \$150 cash. New York, \$100 cash. U.S. Navy, \$75 cash. U.S. Marine Corps, \$50 cash. A medal was also presented to each member of the winning teams. The scores follow:

1. U.S. Infantry Team.									
	200	600	800	200	R.F.	Skir.	1000	Total	
Captain Graham	45	38	41	47	82	33	286		
Sergeant Davidson	42	38	46	49	92	45	312		
Captain Wolf	41	40	44	48	35	35	243		
Sergeant Tate	39	41	44	43	70	33	269		
Lieut. Whelen	43	41	38	40	64	37	263		
Corporal Grandy	44	44	42	43	72	38	283		
Lieut. Shaw	40	41	41	49	69	28	268		
Sergt. Agostini	37	41	37	44	74	30	263		
Lieut. Parker	39	38	35	44	78	33	267		
Sergt. Fox	39	38	39	49	63	30	258		
Sergt. Puckett	41	45	43	48	78	34	284		
Sergt. Sparrow	39	42	48	43	54	34	260		
Total	489	487	498	542	831	409	3256		

2. U.S. Cavalry Team.									
	200	600	800	200	R.F.	Skir.	1000	Total	
Capt. H. La T. Cavanaugh	44	34	43	29	41	75	2		
Capt. A. Romeyn	39	38	38	30	40	78	263		
Lt. W. Van Wey	41	44	18	33	45	58	239		
Capt. C. A. Cheney	41	41	39	27	41	68	257		
Lt. A. Williams	39	45	37	30	39	74	264		
Lt. A. M. Graham	40	44	37	33	45	53	252		
Lt. T. H. Dillon	37	41	47	31	42	85	283		
Sergt. B. A. Anderson	38	41	33	47	60	263			
Sergt. E. C. Jackson	42	43	41	31	43	87	267		
Sergt. R. Johnson	41	40	40	32	43	80	276		
Lt. M. C. Mumma	39	38	43	23	45	86	274		
Sergt. J. J. Gibney	42	35	40	36	40	84	287		
Totals	483	484	467	368	491	878	3191		

3. Massachusetts Team.									
	200	600	800	200	R.F.	Skir.	1000	Total	
Sergt. J. H. Keough	46	42	41	36	67	36	268		
Pvt. J. Durward	46	41	40	47	45	26	245		
Sergt. F. P. Simonds	42	43	45	46	70	37	283		
Sergt. E. C. Cox	39	40	41	43	70	35	268		
Mus. G. W. Chesley	44	39	39	42	68	31	263		
Mus. J. E. Parker	41	37	41	46	32	84	231		
Pvt. F. W. Allen	41	40	36	44	82	30	273		
Sergt. C. J. Jeffers	42	47	42	47	77	34	289		
Sergt. C. D. Berg	45	45	42	40	57	28	257		
Pvt. J. M. Jeffs	41	40	38	48	78	33	278		
Capt. S. W. Wise	40	43	43	48	65	30	269		
Sergt. M. W. Parker	42	43	44	48	55	30	262		
Total	509	500	492	535	766	384	3186		

4. New York Team.									
	200	600	800	200	R.F.	Skir.	1000	Total	
Capt. B. B. McAlpin	44	45	46	47	72	26	280		
Sergt. F. K. O'Connor	42	38	42	42	72	26	262		
Corpl. W. Taylor	43	41	42	46	65	27	264		
Pvt. D. C. Meyer	39	44	47	36	52	30	248		
Sergt. F. J. Loughlin	39	41	44	44	69	34	271		
Sergt. C. M. Smith	40	38	42	40	33	36	229		
Sergt. G. E. Bryant	43	47	43	46	64	30	273		
Sergt. G. W. Leant	40	46	40	46	59	29	260		
Capt. R. Byars	40	43	38	46	82	29	278		
Lieut. L. W. Thompson	42	38	44	46	50	31	240		
Capt. A. Kemp	42	40	46	46	73	33	280		
Sergt. W. F. Loushner	41	39	39	43	76	25	268		
Total	495	502	507	531	767	356	3158		

5. U.S. Navy Team.									
	200	600	800	200	R.F.	Skir.	1000	Total	
W. A. Sprout	42	40	37	46	64	35	264		
L. R. Hughes	41	40	46	30	82	31	270		
A. W. Cline	37	40	42	46	72	34	271		
W. F. Verleger	39	36	45	30	38	32	220		
J. O'Brien	39	40	36	41	56	32	244		
G. B. Landenberger	42	43	45	46	65	30	270		
J. Reithley	41	42	41	46	59	36	265		
I. Ingham	41	43	42	38	61	32	252		
J. McClellan	41	41	42	38	77	15	254		
P. A. Culver	41	34	40	40	67	25	247		
F. J. King	44	43	43	46	73	35	284		
J. I. Eigenman	41	40	39	40	88	41	289		
Total	489	482	498	482	802	378	3131		

6. U.S. Marine Corps Team.									
	200	600	800	200	R.F.	Skir.	1000	Total	
Sergt. C. E. Clark	38	35	43	41	54	21	232		
Capt. F. E. Evans	44	45	41	42	68	31	271		
Sergt. P. S. Lund	43	38	46	38	22	225			
Sgt. F. S. Henderson	40	42	38	40	73	55	268		
Sergt. L. L. Beatty	41	44	36	47	53	17	238		
Sergt. T. D. Hart	38	41	42	41	66	21	249		
Corpl. T. A. Lonsdale	40	41	44	45	76	25	271		
Sergt. T. W. Hingle	37	42	37	42	64	23	245		
Sergt. S. H. Scott	42	43	44	39	81	34	283		
Corpl. J. J. Andrews	40	44	38	39	77	36	274		
Lieut. D. C. McDougal	37	47	45	46	91	26	292		
Pvt. J. F. DeLoach	40	44	39	47	62	33	265		
Total	480	506	485	515	803	324	3113		

Total	480	500	485	513	800	324	3113
					R.F.		
7. Illinois	200	600	800	200	Skir.	1000	Total
8. New Jersey	492	461	490	482	755	358	3038
9. Wisconsin	509	504	493	456	701	370	3033
10. Minnesota	487	496	483	524	668	374	3032
11. Washington	506	448	449	543	705	373	3024
12. Ohio	483	481	456	528	711	365	3024
13. Pennsylvania	495	488	461	533	724	301	3002
14. Florida	507	473	432	516	673	373	2974
15. Michigan	481	444	479	479	679	338	2900
16. Dist. of Columbia	467	457	489	471	651	364	2899
17. Connecticut	500	463	492	523	621	295	2894
18. Iowa	503	475	459	460	622	354	2873
19. Rhode Island	455	449	449	490	633	388	2864
20. Colorado	489	490	468	479	577	353	2856
21. Oregon	489	468	435	506	551	374	2823
22. Maryland	463	474	457	506	614	293	2807
23. Montana	475	466	443	507	544	317	2752
24. Georgia	468	458	447	504	573	295	2745
25. California	467	455	445	483	557	324	2731
26. Kansas	483	430	463	487	532	323	2728
27. Indiana	450	455	417	426	512	296	2626
28. Texas	464	452	410	441	434	312	2513
29. Nebraska	453	427	463	441	492	231	2507
30. South Carolina	443	364	362	436	442	306	2353
31. Missouri	474	394	381	398	307	116	2270
32. Vermont	427	352	363	451	453	215	2261
33. Delaware	433	378	359	420	416	168	2174
34. West Virginia	430	391	320	380	410	222	2153
35. Tennessee	419	378	402	398	371	172	2140
36. New Mexico	388	367	382	366	445	238	2129
37. Louisiana	409	370	374	360	417	193	2100
38. Alaska	383	355	375	361	383	181	2083
39. Alabama	386	313	333	462	326	138	1955
40. Mississippi	403	275	232	390	169	150	1622
41. Virginia	378	231	262	327	196	166	1560
	370	254	195	334	198	134	1485

aggregate in slow fire, and Lieutenant Parker, the winner of the match, won the gold medal and \$15 cash for the highest aggregate in timed fire. The scores follow of the first fifty:

	S	T	R	R	Total
1. Lt. S. M. Parker, U.S. Inf.	41	50	47	50	238
2. Capt. Smith, Squad. A, N.Y.	44	48	43	50	235
3. Sgt. C. E. Orr, Ohio	45	48	42	50	235
4. Capt. Macnab, U.S. Inf.	44	46	44	50	234
5. Sgt. Putnam, Squad. A, N.Y.	42	47	44	50	233
6. Capt. Hamilton, U.S. Cav.	41	48	43	50	232
7. Capt. Graham, U.S. Inf.	43	47	45	47	232
8. Pvt. Olson, Minn.	42	48	44	50	231
9. Major E. L. Isbell, Conn.	42	46	45	50	230
10. Lt. L. Forster, U.S. Cav.	44	45	44	50	230
11. Sgt. J. E. Logan, U.S. Cav.	41	49	43	50	230
12. Lt. Parmely, Kansas	43	45	41	50	229
13. Lt. Col. Reichelderfer, D.C.					228
14. Mus. F. N. Berger, Wash.					227
15. Lt. M. C. Mumma, U.S. Cav.					226
16. Lt. F. H. Heidenreich, D.C.					226
17. Capt. J. A. Cole, U.S. Cav.					226
18. Lt. B. R. Camp, U.S. Cav.					226
19. Lt. A. S. Bowen, Iowa					226
20. Sgt. H. L. Black, Florida					226
21. Corpl. H. Jefferson, U.S. Cav.					225
22. Capt. R. Y. Wallace, Ill.					225
23. Major Winder, Ohio					225
24. Captain Lee, Cav.					225
25. Lt. C. C. Winnia, U.S. Cav.					224
26. Lt. R. H. Sayre, N.Y.					224
27. Corpl. Hefflinger, U.S. Cav.					223
28. J. A. Dietz, N.Y.C.					223
29. Mus. J. Carrie, Conn.					223
30. Capt. S. Ferris, Nat. Rifle Assn.					223
31. Pvt. J. Le Boutillier, N.Y.					223
32. Sgt. J. J. Beards, U.S. Cav.					223
33. Sgt. H. L. Reeves, Pa.					223
34. Sgt. Gibney, Engr. Corps					222
35. Pvt. P. LeBoutillier, N.Y.					222
36. Major G. S. Young, U.S. Inf.					222
37. Sgt. Schmidt, U.S. Cav.					221
38. Lt. A. E. Ahrends, U.S. Inf.					221
39. Sgt. Puckett, U.S.A.					220
40. Lt. A. C. C. Wilson, U.S. Cav.					220
41. Corp. A. G. Horn, U.S. Cav.					220
42. Major D. C. Shanks, U.S. Inf.					220
43. Trumpeter M. Weed, U.S. Cav.					220
44. Capt. Griffith, Kansas					220
45. Corpl. P. Heryberg, U.S. Cav.					219
46. Pvt. R. J. Hildebrand, Iowa					219
47. Lt. A. H. Davidson, U.S. Cav.					219
48. Lt. R. Alderman, D.C.					218
49. O. G. Robinson, U.S. Cav.					218
50. Pvt. W. K. Rainsford, N.Y.					218

INTER-COLLEGIATE MATCH.

Teams of five men, seven shots per man at 200, 300 and 500 yards, two prizes.

Only two teams competed, and the match was won by the George Washington University on an aggregate score of 400 points, against 336 made by Princeton University.

	200	300	500	Aggregate
Sheridan Ferree	30	27	17	64
Jackson Morris	32	34	31	97
Arthur E. Johnson	29	29	7	65
Marshall Magruder	29	32	32	93
Charles H. Bowker	25	26	20	71
Grand total	145	148	107	400
Princeton University	108	128	100	336

INTER-CLUB MATCH.

First Team, Ohio State Rifle Association: Lieutenant Seaman, 47; Lieutenant Benedict, 44; Major Winder, 43; Lieutenant Simon, 44; Sergeant Orr, 42; Total, 224.

Philadelphia Rifle Association: Nathan Sperring, 45; H. H. Leizer, 42; F. E. Healy, 44; J. G. Dillin, 45; George Schnering, 45; Total, 221.

6th Regiment, M.V.M.: Capt. Stuart W. Wise, 47; Sgt. N. W. Parker, 43; Sergeant Keough, 45; Sergeant Baptist, 44; Private Jeffs, 42; Total, 221.

New Jersey State Rifle Association, 220; 2d Team Ohio N.G., 218; 3d Regiment, N.G.N.J., 215; 4th Regiment, N.G.N.J., 212; 1st Regiment, N.G.N.J., 212; 1st Co. Minute Men, Washington, D.C., 211; Italian Rifle Club, 198; 3d Regiment, S.C., 195; Helena Rifle Club (not finished).

ALL COMERS MILITARY RAPID FIRE.

For revolvers. 5 Prizes. 25 yards.

The following each had a possible of 75:

1. Major S. J. Fort; 2. Capt. S. Smith; 3. Thomas Le Boutillier; 4. Major D. C. Shanks; 5. Major L. M. Rawlins; 6. Lieutenant Sayre; 7. Sgt. C. E. Orr; 8. Lieut. F. Parmely; 9. J. S. Reese; 10. Lieut. W. O. Short; 11. Capt. F. B. Hamlin; 12. F. B. Shields; 13. Capt. J. Casewell; 14. Sergeant Putnam; 15. Col. J. J. McGuinness; 16. Mus. F. Berger; 17. Lieut. W. D. Young; 18. W. F. Leushner; 19. Major E. L. Isbell; 20. A. F. Laudensack; 21. N. Sperring; 22. M. C. Mumma; 23. J. C. Bunn; 24. A. J. Topperwein; 25. Capt. F. B. King; 26. P. Le Boutillier; 27. Lieut. B. H. Camp; 28. Sgt. E. C. Johnson; 29. Capt. A. M. Smith; 30. Capt. A. J. Macnab; 31. Capt. J. A. Cole; 32. Capt. R. J. Travis; 33. John A. Dietz; 34. Lieut. Col. Guessey.

NOVICE MILITARY REVOLVER MATCH.

6 Prizes. 3 strings at 50 yards.

1. J. C. Bunn	25	25	25	75
2. P. Le Boutillier	25	25	25	75
3. Major Isbell	25	25	25	75
4. N. Sperring	25	25	25	75
5. Sgt. C. E. Orr	25	25	24	74
6. S. Ferree	25	24	24	73
7. Major D. C. Shanks	25	24	24	73
8. Capt. A. J. Macnab	24	24	24	72
9. Capt. F. H. Morgan	24	24	23	71
10. Mus. F. Berger	24	24	23	71

ARMY REVOLVER MATCH.

8 Prizes. 3 strings to count at 50 yards.

1. J. A. Dietz	50	48	48	146
2. T. Anderson	48	47	47	142
3. Major Isbell	46	46	46	138
4. J. C. Bunn	46	46	45	137
5. T. Le Boutillier	46	45	44	135
6. O. I. Olsen	46	44	43	133
7. Lieutenant Sayre	46	45	42	133
8. Sgt. C. E. Orr	43	42	42	127
9. Sgt. H. L. Reeves	43	41	40	123
10. P. Le Boutillier	42	40	39	121

KUSSLER TROPHY RAPID FIRE MATCH.

1. Prize. 5 best strings to count. 200 yards rapid fire.

1. A. F. Laudensack, Conn.	23	23	22	22	112
2. Capt. A. E. Butler, Ill.	23	21	21	20	105
3. C. F. Slates, Fla.	22	21	19	19	100
4. Major W. S. Price, 3d N.J.	20	20	19	19	96

INDIVIDUAL RAPID FIRE MATCH.

6 Prizes. 3 best strings to count at 30 yards.

1. A. Topperwein, Texas	164	161	132	457
2. J. S. Boa, Ill.	158	140	140	438
3. A. F. Laudensack, Conn.	149	122	119	390
4. Sgt. M. S. Farr, N.J.	134	131	121	386
5. D. McIntyre, Conn.	114	108	108	330
6. P. Le Boutillier, N.Y.	76	69	62	207

MEANY MATCH.

5 Prizes. 10 shots at 500 yards.

1. Lieut. C. S. Benedict, Ohio; 50; 2. Lieut. H. L. Smith, N.J., 50; 3. Major C. B. Winder, Ohio; 50; 4. Lieut. K. K. V. Casey, Del., 49; 5. N. D. Drustup, U.S.N., 49; 6. Capt. E. B. Bruch, 71st N.Y., 49; 7. Capt. A. E. Wells, 71st N.Y., 49; 8. Lieut. A. D. Rothrock, Ohio; 48; 9. Capt. S. W. Wise, Mass., 48; 10. Sgt. A. H. Bobst, Ohio, 48.

HAYES MATCH.

5 Prizes. 10 shots per man at 600 yards.

1. Major A. Rowland, N.J., 50; 2. Sgt. C. E. Orr, Ohio, 49; 3. Lieut. C. P. Silvester, N.J., 49; 4. Sgt. H. E. Williams, N.J., 49; 5. A. A. Schwarz, Ore., 48; 6. Capt. A. E. Wells, N.Y., 48; 7. Capt. W. B. Martin, N.J., 48; 8. Sgt. Williams, N.J., 48; 9. Lieut. C. S. Benedict, Ohio, 48; 10. Capt. E. T. Dabb, N.J., 47.

TROPHY MATCH.

6 Prizes. 10 shots per man at 600 yards.

1. Sgt. J. R. Williams, N.J., 49; 2. Capt. S. W. Wise, Mass., 49; 3. Sgt. C. E. Orr, Ohio, 48; 4. Lieut. C. S. Benedict, Ohio, 48; 5. L. R. Hughes, U.S.N., 48; 6. Lieut. Ben South, Ohio, 47; 7. Capt. E. T. Dabb, N.J., 47; 8. Lieut. M. P. Stiles, Maine, 47; 9. Lieut. C. F. Silvester, N.J., 47; 10. J. E. Murray, Ohio, 47.

DU PONT TYRO MATCH.

9 Prizes. 7 shots at 800 yards.

1. Corpl. J. S. Eastman, Ohio, 35; 2. Sgt. W. P. Marston, Me., 34; 3. Sgt. A. H. Bobst, Ohio, 34; 4. W. A. Mitchell, U.S.A., 33; 5. A. A. Schwarz, Ore., 32; 6. J. P. Bridge, Pa., 30; 7. Sgt. F. F. Swan, Me., 29; 8. G. Bianchi, N.J., 28; 9. Sgt. W. C. Leavitt, Me., 28; 10. Sgt. L. E. Jones, Ill., 27.
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READING MATCH.

10 Prizes. Only 3 entries. 3 best scores to count.

1. H. Baptist, 6th Mass.	24	25	49
	24	24	48
	23	25	48

Grand total 145

DUPONT AGGREGATE MATCH.

The DuPont Powder Company offered \$150 for distribution as twelve cash prizes. The winners follow:

Lieut. C. S. Benedict, Ohio, 408; Capt. A. E. Wells, New York, 404; Lieut. K. K. V. Casey, Delaware, 397; Major C. B. Winder, Ohio, 390; Capt. S. W. Wise, Massachusetts, 377; Sgt. A. H. Bobst, Ohio, 372; N. Drustup, U.S.N., 363; Pvt. O. Smith, New Jersey, 346; Lieut. J. E. Murray, Ohio, 345; Lieut. F. F. Schweda, Ohio, 341; Pvt. J. Lantz, Ohio, 339; Sgt. C. E. Orr, Ohio, 327.
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ALL COMERS MILITARY MATCH.

6 Prizes. 5 shots per man at 200 yards and 300 yards.

1. Lieut. H. E. Simon, Ohio, 48; 2. Major C. B. Winder, Ohio, 46; 3. N. Drustup, U.S.N., 46; 4. Capt. S. W. Wise, Mass., 45; 5. Capt. A. T. Wells, N.Y., 45; 6. Sgt. C. E. Orr, Ohio, 45; 7. Sgt. A. H. Bobst, Ohio, 45; 8. N. Sperring, Pa., 45; 9. Lieut. M. P. Stiles, Maine, 44; 10. Sgt. A. B. Brisbain, Ohio, 44.

MEMBER'S MATCH, N.R.A.

8 Prizes. 5 shots per man at 200 and 500 yards.

1. Sgt. H. Baptist, Mass., 49; 2. Pvt. C. J. Sweeney, Mass., 48; 3. Pvt. J. Lantz, Ohio, 48; 4. Corpl. W. H. Breit, Ill., 47; 5. H. Minervini, N.J., 46; 6. Sgt. C. E. Orr, Ohio, 45; 7. Capt. D. M. Stewart, Mass., 45; 8. Capt. J. V. Minnin, Ill., 44; 9. Lieut. J. E. Murray, 44; 10. Lieut. F. F. Schweda, 44.

MEMBER'S MATCH, N.J.S.R.A.

3 Prizes. 5 shots per man at 200 and 300 yards.

1. Francis Boyd, Mass., 68; 2. Thomas H. Keller, N.Y., 62; 3. Hugo Newburger, N.Y., 52.

CONSOLATION MATCH.

6 Prizes. 5 shots per man at 200 and 300 yards.

1. F. M. Dardickiller, N.Y., 48; 2. Lieut. F. Heidenreich, D.C., 47; 3. Lieut. A. E. Gaarby, Wis., 47; 4. Lieut. A. D. Rothrock, Ohio, 46; 5. Capt. J. G. Hannon, Mass., 46; 6. Sgt. H. E. Williams, N.J., 46; 7. O. M. Schriver, D.C., 46; 8. Pvt. F. Davis, Mass., 45; 9. Capt. A. C. Gannon, N.J., 45; 10. Major A. P. Robbins, D.C., 45.
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STUDENTS' MATCH.

16 Prizes. 3 scores to count at 200 yards 5 shots at range.

1. Francis Boyd, Brooklyn, Mass., 75; 2. D. Tobias, New York city, 74; 3. C. Bulky, Manassas, N.J., 74; 4. P. Agramonte, New York city, 73; 5. H. Boos, New York, 71; 6. R. Seidenberg, New York, 70; 7. E. M. Sonya, New York, 70; 8. Thomas Hannon, New York, 70; 9. C. Warner, New York, 68; 10. C. Bryce, New York, 68; 11. L. B. Nelson, New York, 67; 12. B. Fremont, New York, 67; 13. E. Kelley, New York, 66; 14. W. Teinschneider, New York, 65; 15. E. Galloway, New York, 63; 16. M. Handley, New Jersey, 63; 17. Roy Layton, New Jersey, 62; 18. F. Atkinson, New Jersey, 61; 19. B. Henshall, New Jersey, 61; 20. A. Arnold, New York, 53.
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ALL COMERS MILITARY REVOLVER MATCH.

5 Prizes. 50 yards. 3 tickets to count.

1. Major L. Isbell, 75; 2. T. Le Boutillier, 75; 3. J. A. Dietz, 75; 4. N. Sperring, 74; 5. W. F. Leushner, 72; 6. Sgt. C. E. Orr, 71; 7. J. C. Bunn, 70; 8. P. Le Boutillier, 70; 9. J. S. Reese, 68; 10. Major S. F. Fort, 67.
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DISAPPEARING TARGET REVOLVER MATCH.

25 yards. 3 prizes. The aggregate scores follow:

1. J. A. Dietz, 75; 2. J. C. Bunn, 74; 3. Lieutenant Mumma, 73; 4. T. Le Boutillier, 72; 5. Capt. M. H. Smith, 70; 6. Captain Casewell, 69; 7. P. Le Boutillier, 69; 8. Major Isbell, 67; 9. Sergeant Putnam, 67; 10. Sgt. C. E. Orr, 65.

PISTOL MATCH.

5 Prizes. 50 yards. 3 tickets to count.

1. J. A. Dietz, 147; 2. A. L. Himmelwright, 144; 3. T. Anderson, 134; 4. Major T. W. Kilmer, 133; 5. N. Sperring, 132; 6. Major E. L. Isbell, 129; 7. G. T. Conti, 113; 8. Major D. Shanks, 66; 9. R. Hoffman, 59.
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BOBBIE MATCH.

5 shots at 75 yards, disappearing targets. 3 tickets to count.

1. T. Anderson, 62; 2. Lieutenant Sayre, 57; 3. T. Le Boutillier, 55; 4. Major Isbell, 46; 5. J. A. Dietz, 45; 6. J. C. Bunn, 45; 7. Sgt. J. G. Daerdan, 44; 8. Capt. M. Smith, 42; 9. Private Hollingsworth, 38; 10. Capt. E. V. Smith, 29.
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SPENCER MATCH.

6 Prizes. 80 yards, 7 shots per man.

1. Major C. B. Winder, Ohio, 35; 2. Lieut. C. S. Benedict, Ohio, 35; 3. Corpl. I. T. Eastman, Ohio, 35; 4. Lieut. K. K. V. Casey, Maryland, 35; 5. Lieut. W. H. Richard, Ohio, 34; 6. Sgt. M. W. Parker, Mass., 34; 7. Capt. L. G. Hannon, Mass., 34; 8. Capt. W. B. Martin, N.J., 33; 9. Lieut. H. W. McBride, Ind., 32; 10. Sgt. A. H. Bobst, Ohio, 32.

The ties were shot off, men winning positions as above.

UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

Match A: 1. J. A. Dietz, 444; 2. T. Anderson, 437; 3. T. Le Boutillier, 429; 4. Lieut. R. H. Sayre, 428; 5. A. L. A. Himmelwright, 395.

Match B: 1. J. A. Dietz, 448; 2. A. L. A. Himmelwright, 439.
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Match C: 1. Lieut. R. H. Sayre, 583; 2. T. Le Boutillier, 552; 3. Capt. M. H. Smith, 493; 4. Sgt. A. W. Putnam, 443.
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Match D: 1. T. Le Boutillier, 191; 2. R. H. Sayre, 188; 3. A. W. Putnam, 156; 4. P. Le Boutillier, 150; 5. M. H. Smith, 148.
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HALE MATCH.

The Hale match, an individual competition at 600 yards, ten shots, and 12 prizes, as we announced previously was won by Lieut. W. A. Baker, of the 4th N. J., who made the magnificent score of 50 out of a possible 50 points, from a large field of competitors.

The scores of the twenty-five leaders follow:

Second Lieut. W. A. Baker, 4th N.J.	50
Pvt. F. W. Allen, 1st Massachusetts	49
Capt. F. L. Graham, U.S. Infantry	49
Sgt. C. E. Grooms, D.C. Infantry	49
Corporal Eastman, Ohio	48
Capt. A. E. Wells, New York	48
Pvt. P. F. Lang, Minnesota	48
Sgt. M. W. Parker, Massachusetts	48

installed. Work will begin at once on the wiring of the buildings and the erection of the lines.

Col. R. B. Stevens was absent several days at Little Rock, Ark., looking over the improvement in that post.

General McCaskey has been at Oklahoma City performing his work as division commander, and Mrs. McCaskey and son, Hiram, are in Mexico City for a short visit. Muth's Garden was the scene of a delightful hop on the evening of the 5th. The social life has begun now and dances will be held weekly. Capt. E. B. Case, Commissary Department, has been visiting Capt. S. B. Bootes for several days.

The large tent that was so successfully used by Chaplain Dickson for the entertainment of the soldiers in Camp Mabry has been shipped here and erected in the upper post between the last officer's quarters and the barracks on the south side. It will be used as an amusement hall. A stage will be built in one end and a good floor laid.

Majors F. J. Kernan and Samuel Reber, of the General Staff, were visitors here during the week and left Sept. 5 for Washington.

Co. H, 26th Inf., under Capt. J. F. Preston, is expected in a few weeks from Fort Brown. Work is being rushed in the shipment of supplies to other posts. It is the intention to put a caretaker in charge when Co. H leaves.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1906.

The following is a roster of the officers on duty at the U.S.M.A., Superintendent, Col. Hugh L. Scott, Major, 14th Cav.

Military staff—Capt. Frank W. Coe, A.O.; Major John M. Carson, Jr., Q.M.; 1st Lieut. William S. Browning, A.O.; Major Mason M. Patrick, C.E.; Capt. Thomas Franklin, C.S.; Sam F. Bottoms, C.S.; Horton W. Stickle, C.E., and Robert C. Foy, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Walter D. Smith, 14th Cav.; Major Charles M. Gandy, surg.; Capt. Thomas L. Rhoades, 1st Lieut. John W. Hanner, 1st Lieut. Lloyd L. Smith, asst. surg., U.S.A.; Michael A. Robert, contract surg.; Capt. Henry C. Smither, 15th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Ernest Graves, Charles K. Rockwell, C.E., and Henry W. Torney, A.C.

Department of Tactics—Robert L. Howze, lieutenant colonel, U.S.A. (captain 6th Cav.), commandant of Cadets and instructor of tactics; Capt. Francis C. Marshall, 15th Cav.; Lincoln C. Andrews, 15th Cav.; Morton F. Smith, 20th Inf.; Merch B. Stewart, 8th Inf.; Charles P. Summerall, A.C.; Henry L. Newbold, A.C.; Charles W. Exton, 20th Inf.; Herman J. Koehler; Llewellyn W. Oliver, 12th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. George S. Simonds, 22d Inf.; Charles M. Bundel, 25th Inf., and Herman Glade, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin E. Grey, 29th Inf. Civilian instructors, Francis Dohs, Louis Vauthier, Thomas Jenkins, in fencing and military gymnastics.

Department of Civil and Military Engineering—Col. Gustav J. Fieberger, U.S.A., professor; Capt. Lytle Brown, asst. professor; James A. Woodruff, and Lewis H. Rand; 1st Lieut. Francis A. Pope, and 1st Lieut. Laurence V. Frazier, C.E., instructors.

Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy—Lieut. Col. William B. Gordon, U.S.A., professor; Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Inf., asst. professor; Capt. John B. Christian, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles M. Wesson, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William L. Westervelt, A.C.; 1st Lieut. William S. Browning, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Adam E. Casad, A.C., instructors.

Department of Mathematics—Lieut. Col. Charles P. Echols, U.S.A., professor; Capt. George Blakely, A.C., associate professor; Capt. William R. Smith, A.C., asst. professor; 1st Lieuts. Joseph A. Baer, 6th Cav.; Frank O. Whitlock, 14th Cav.; Willis V. Morris, 6th Cav.; Archibald H. Sunderland, A.C.; James F. Bell, C.E., and Guy E. Carleton, A.C.; 2d Lieuts. Wade H. Carpenter, A.C.; Charles R. Alley, A.C., and Chauncey L. Fenton, A.C., instructors.

Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology—Col. Samuel E. Tillman, M.A., U.S.A., professor; Capt. Richmond P. Davis, A.C., asst. professor; Capt. Milton L. McGraw, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles B. Clark, 5th Inf.; Julian A. Benjamin, 3d Cav.; William P. Stoker, C.E., and William R. Bettison, A.C., instructors.

Department of Drawing—Col. Charles W. Larned, U.S.A., professor; Capt. Charles B. Hagadorn, 23d Inf., asst. professor; Capt. Charles H. Paine, 29th Inf.; Frederick W. Lewis, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank P. Amos, 11th Cav., and George B. Comly, 3d Cav., instructors.

Department of Modern Languages—Col. Edward E. Wood, U.S.A., professor; Capt. William Kelly, Jr., 9th Cav., associate professor; Capt. William O. Johnson, 10th Inf., asst. professor of the Spanish language; Capt. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav., asst. professor of the French language; Capt. William Newman, 1st Inf., and Americus Mitchell, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Charles F. Martin, 5th Cav.; Charles R. Lawson, A.C.; George M. Russell, 15th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Stephen Abbot, A.C.; Edward J. Moran, 27th Inf.; George A. Lynch, 17th Inf.; Joseph W. Stilwell, 12th Inf., instructors. Civilian instructors—A. Marin, LeMeele, George Castagnier, in French; Jose M. Asensio, N. T. Quevedo, in Spanish.

Department of Law and History—Col. Edgar S. Dudley, LL.B., and judge advocate, professor; 1st Lieut. Irvin L. Hunt, 19th Inf., asst. professor; 1st Lieuts. Samuel T. Ansell, 11th Inf.; Clement A. Trott, 5th Inf.; Edwin G. Davis, A.C.; Presley K. Brice, A.C.; Edward Canfield, Jr., A.C.; 2d Lieut. Marion W. Howze, A.C., instructors.

Department of Practical Military Engineering, Military Signaling and Telegraphy—Capt. Lytle Brown, C.E., instructor; 1st Lieut. Michael J. McDonough, C.E., senior asst. instructor.

Department of Ordnance and Gunnery—Major Ormond M. Lissak, O.D., instructor; Capt. Edward P. O'Hern, O.D., senior asst. instructor; 1st Lieut. William P. Ennis, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, A.C., instructors.

Department of Military Hygiene—Lieut. Col. Charles M. Gandy (major med. dept.), professor.

Edward S. Holden, M.A., Sc.D., LL.D., librarian.

Chaplain, Edward S. Travers.

Robert T. Oliver, examining and supervising dental surgeon.

George Essigke, teacher of music, and Roy L. Marston, M.P., forester.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Sept. 7, 1906.

When the troops left for the maneuvers, it was thought that life would be very dull for those remaining, but socially it has been very gay, so many of the ladies entertaining that nearly every afternoon and many evenings are filled with receptions, cards and calling. If by chance some officers happen to blow in from a foreign shore, as some of the 10th Infantry did from Honolulu, a hop is readily arranged and greatly enjoyed. Bridge is the favorite, and before the officers left here there was formed a club of sixty-four members. It has now dwindled to a much smaller number, but is expected to reach the old proportions after their return from American Lake.

Lieut. Col. Joseph Gerrard, 14th Cav., in command, is a host in himself and doubly so when aided by his charming wife. The Misses Gerrard have recently gone to American Lake, chaperoned by Mrs. George D. Moore, wife of Captain Moore, 20th Inf. Mrs. William R. Smedberg has also joined her husband there, Captain Smedberg, 14th Cav.

Mrs. Sterling P. Adams, 14th Cav., entertained Wednesday afternoon with a handsomely appointed luncheon. A delicious seven course menu was served to twenty-four ladies, seated at six tables, two from each table progressing after each course. The luncheon was followed by bridge, three handsome prizes being awarded. Mrs. Adams entertains often and always in a most charming manner, being ably assisted by her sister, Miss Clements, who with her mother, Mrs. Clements, is a guest of Mrs. Adams.

The six-hand euchre club is very popular and always well attended, meeting each Monday afternoon in the reception room of the Officers' club. Several ladies of Monterey and of Pacific Grove have recently joined. Mrs. Trille, wife of Rear Admiral Joseph Trille, is a member, they having a summer home in Pacific Grove. At the last meeting of the club Mrs. Lewis

was hostess. After the prize was awarded all were invited to her home, where tea was served, with numerous dainties. Mrs. Lewis being so charming a hostess that hospitality seemed to emanate from the walls of her attractive home. Mrs. Richardson is a popular member of both bridge and euchre clubs, being a guest of her sister, Mrs. Estes, while Captain Richardson is at the maneuvers. Mrs. Richardson will also spend some time with Mrs. Krug while here.

PORT HAMILTON'S BASEBALL TEAM.

Port Hamilton, N.Y., Sept. 13, 1906.

One of the most successful baseball seasons that Fort Hamilton has ever experienced is fast drawing to a close, much to the regret of the team's numerous ardent and enthusiastic followers. The team is composed of soldiers selected from the 84th, 89th, and 51st companies of coast artillery, and since the opening of the baseball season, in April, has been defeated by but one team, the successful nine hailing from the U.S. cruiser Pennsylvania.

Following is a list of some of the defeated teams: Fort Totten, Fort Schuyler, Fort Hancock, Fort Slocomb, U.S.S. Indiana, Manor Field Club, New York Police, New York Rapid Transit Co., Oriental Field Club, Baxters, Bay Ridge Field Club, Pequot A.C., etc.

Line up of the team: Private Elwell, 84th Co.; Corporal Carr, 51st Co.; Lieutenant Andrus, 1st Co.; Private Gannon, 51st Co.; Private Hogan, 51st Co.; Private Smith, 98th Co.; Private Evans, 84th Co.; Corporal McGinley, 98th Co.; Sergeant Bonner, 98th Co.

The team's success is due mainly to the local support it has received at the hands of both the officers and enlisted men stationed at Fort Hamilton. Lieut. Malcolm P. Andrus, A.C., the superintendent of athletics, plays first base for the team.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., Sept. 13, 1906.

On Sept. 1 Gen. and Mrs. James F. Wade entertained at dinner Miss Brown, Miss Martin, Miss Weaver, Miss Dunn, Mrs. Jenkins, Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Wade, Capt. W. B. Carr, Lieuts. R. B. Hewitt and J. B. Corbin, Mr. Githens and Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith.

Miss Boyd, of Uniontown, Pa., has been a guest of Mrs. N. B. Robinson. Mrs. S. C. Mills and children have returned from their summer home, "Los Molinos," Hague, Lake George. Major Adalbert Cronkrite has moved into Quarters No. 7, General's Row. His family is expected to arrive soon. Major Tracy C. Dickinson and family are in their quarters in the New York Arsenal.

On Saturday last, Col. and Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand entertained at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls, Miss Donnellan, and Lieut. J. B. Corbin. Miss Margaret Miller entertained a large party at a hop supper on the 7th.

FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Tex., Sept. 8, 1906.

Lieut. Henry A. Wiegstein, 25th Inf., has returned from Chicago, where he was a competitor in the Army rifle competition. Lieutenant Donald has been assigned to Co. K for special duty during the absence of all the Co. K officers. From this battalion there are nine officers absent on detached duty, leaving but a few here to enjoy the weekly and monthly practice marches.

Lieut. L. E. Hanson is to remain in the post to assist the new constructing quartermaster, Lieutenant Slyth, until he is familiar with the work in progress. The new barracks and officers' quarters are progressing rapidly, and it is thought that they will be under roof by the New Year.

FOOTBALL AT WEST POINT.

The football season was opened at the United States Military Academy when a squad of some eighty cadets turned out for the preliminary practice the first of this month. Of this number some thirty are fourth classmen. There are a number of promising candidates for places on the team among these lower classmen. So far the work has been preliminary, and has consisted of punting, falling on the ball, handling the ball, tackling the dummy, and a certain amount of instruction in line work.

Capt. H. C. Smithers is head coach and is being assisted by Lieutenants Casad, Graves, Torney, and Rockwell. Mr. C. D. Daly, formerly Lieutenant Daly, of the United States Artillery Corps, is also assisting in the work. From the amount of punting that is being done it can be judged that the coaches expect and open game with the ball in the air a good share of the time. Just what effects, however, the new rules will have on the game this fall remains to be developed. Captain Smithers has the cadets trying the forward pass in all its different phases. The prospect of its being of value is not great.

Five of last year's eleven have been graduated and new players must be found to fill the following vacancies on the team: Center, left tackle, both ends, and fullback. Cadets Philson and Stockton are prominent candidates for center. Their struggles for this place will be interesting. There are some twenty candidates for the end positions. From these it is hoped to develop two men who will fill satisfactorily the positions made vacant by the graduation of Rockwell and Gillespie of last year's team. Among the prominent candidates for fullback are Hanlon, Watkins and Beavers; Beavers especially, on account of his great ability as a punter.

The season at West Point promises to be a most interesting one. No other team in the country will play as difficult a schedule as West Point. The three great universities of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton will be represented at the Military Academy gridiron this fall, and the game with the Navy, on Franklin field, promises to be a hard struggle. The schedule of the games to be played at the Military Academy is as follows: Tufts, Sept. 29; Trinity, Oct. 6; Colgate, Oct. 13; Williams, Oct. 20; Harvard, Oct. 27; Yale, Nov. 3; Princeton, Nov. 10; Bucknell, Nov. 17; Syracuse, Nov. 24; Navy, Dec. 1. The following is a list of the 73 members of the football squad, 1906:

First class (11)—Arnold, Castle, Christy, Gutensohn, R. C. Hill, Moose, Robins, Selbie, Somers, Sultan, Watkins.

Second class (15)—Ayres, Beavers, G. C. Bowen, Buckner, Erwin, E. B. Garey, Glover, Hanlon, Hickam, T. J. Johnson, Shiverick, R. Smith, Stockton, E. M. Watson, Weeks.

Third class (17)—Baehr, Besson, Chrissy, R. Coles, Gage, Goetz, Greble, P. Hayes, R. D. Johnson, Miner, Moss, Mountford, G. S. Patton, Philson, Reed, Simpson, Stearns.

Fourth class (30)—Applegate, Barber, Beard, Beach, Bridges, Byrne, Carberry, Carthers, Chapman, Christian, Connolly, Dawley, C. D. Dunn, Duval, Echols, Fowler, Griswold, Hackett, Hardy, Harries, H. Hughes, I. Jones, J. D. Jones, W. Moore, Pullens, Rumsey, Seymour, Shurleff, Thornell, Vautsmeier.

The table which follows shows the number of casualties in the Army during and since the war with Spain:

	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
Resigned	24	29	37	10	43	14	17	36
Killed in action	1	3	1	0	11	15	16	26
Died	69	68	64	30	120	57	62	75
Dropped	2	1	3	1	1	2	0	1
Hon. dismissed	3	1	5	0	1	0	0	0
Dismissed	15	11	7	0	2	2	4	0
	114	113	117	41	178	90	99	138

This is an average of 111 casualties in a year; the average during the two years preceding the war was eighty-one. The average number dismissed and dropped during the last two years was fourteen. Two were dismissed in

1896 and two in 1897. None were dropped in these years.

There has been organized in Washington, D.C., the Rough Riders' National Monument Society, with Mrs. Allyn K. Capron as president and treasurer. The object of this society is to collect funds and erect a monument in Arlington Cemetery, Va., to the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry, popularly known as the Rough Riders. The other officers of the society are: Eldridge E. Jordan, vice president; Rudolph De Zapp, secretary; Sergt. C. E. Hunter, Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, and Capt. James R. Church, surg., U.S.A., board of directors, all former Rough Riders. President Roosevelt is heartily in favor of the movement and has contributed liberally toward the fund which is to be made up by popular subscription. Mrs. Capron, the president and treasurer of the society, is the widow of Capt. Allyn K. Capron, who was killed in the battle of Las Guasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898, when the Rough Riders received their "baptism of fire."

The unveiling of the equestrian statue of Gen. George Washington, located on the plaza of the Williamsburg Bridge, New York city, and to be presented to the city by ex-Register James R. Howe, will take place on the afternoon of Saturday, Sept. 29, at 3 o'clock, and will be accompanied by a parade of Regulars and National Guard, together with other military bodies and civic organizations. Col. Edward E. Britton, N.G.N.Y., has been selected as grand marshal. A concert will be given by the 23d Regiment Band incident to the ceremonies.

Troop A, 5th U.S. Cav., passed through Naco, I.T., Sept. 9, on the way to Douglas. They are on a practice march.

BORN.

BLACK.—At San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 5, 1906, to the wife of Capt. Hanson B. Black, Signal Corps, U.S.A., a daughter.

MAXWELL.—At New London, Conn., Sept. 4, 1906, a son, Richard Barlow Maxwell, to Mr. and Mrs. William S. Maxwell. Mrs. Maxwell was Helen Barlow, eldest daughter of Brig. Gen. John W. Barlow, U.S. Army, retired.

PERSHING.—At Tokyo, Japan, Sept. 7, 1906, to the wife of Capt. John J. Pershing, 15th U.S. Cav., Military Attaché, American Embassy, Japan, a daughter.

PURNELL.—At Berlin, Md., Sept. 3, 1906, a son to the wife of Lieut. H. S. Purnell, asst. surg., U.S.A.

VAN ORDEN.—At Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 9, 1906, a son, George Owen, to the wife of Capt. George Van Orden, U.S.M.C.

MARRIED.

ATKIN—RAYMOND.—At Bordentown, N.J., Sept. 6, 1906, Miss Louise Lansing Raymond, granddaughter of the late Capt. George B. Raymond, and sister-in-law of Surgeon J. A. Guthrie, U.S.N., to J. F. B. Atkins, attorney-at-law, of Philadelphia.

DALEY—KOEHLER.—At West Point, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1906, Lieut. Edmund L. Daley, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Beatrice Ollie Koehler, daughter of Capt. Herman J. Koehler, U.S.A.

HICKS—MULLEN.—At Staten Island, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1906, Lieut. George L. Hicks, jr., Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Mabel Mullen.

JONES—GREEN.—At Dallas, Tex., Aug. 15, 1906, Lieut. Clifford Jones, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Bess Green.

KINTNER—GRICE.—At Portsmouth, Va., Sept. 6, 1906, Asst. Naval Constructor Edward G. Kintner, U.S.N., and Miss Susie Brooks Grice.

MCCOMBS—PRATT.—At Carlisle, Pa., Sept. 8, 1906, Miss Richenda Pratt, daughter of Brig. Gen. Richard H. Pratt, U.S.A., to Dr. Robert S. McCombs.

WALSH—MCBRIDE.—At Columbia, Pa., Aug. 25, 1906, Asst. Naval Constructor John Henry Walsh, U.S.N., and Miss Jessie C. McBride.

WOODBURY—FREMONT.—At Manila, P.I., Sept. 12, 1906, Mrs. Caroline Townsend Fremont, to Capt. Frank T. Woodbury, Med. Dep. U.S.A. (Mrs. Fremont was divorced from Major Francis P. Fremont, 5th U.S. Cav.)

DIED.

BOOTES.—At Wilmington, Del., Sept. 12, 1906, Mrs. Mary Louise Bootes, mother of Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, U.S.A., and of Capt. James T. Bootes, U.S.M.C.

DRAVO.—At Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 7, 1906, of heart disease, Mrs. Catharine T. Dravo, wife of Col. E. E. Dravo, Sub. Dept., U.S.A. Interment at Arlington national cemetery.

FITZGERALD.—At Saratoga, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1906, Mrs. Clara Semmes Fitzgerald, 76 years old, daughter of the late Raphael Semmes, of Georgetown, and widow of Col. William Fitzgerald, of the Confederate States Army. Interment in Georgetown, D.C.

NORVELL.—At El Reno, Okla., Sept. 6, 1906, Mr. J. W. Norvell, father of Mrs. W. Krueger, wife of Lieut. W. Krueger, 23d U.S. Inf., and Mrs. J. E. Yates, wife of Chaplain Yates, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

SEAGRAVE.—At Reno, Nev., Sept. 5, 1906, Mr. John H. Seagrave, father of Lieut. David C. Seagrave, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

TREADWELL.—Near Buruan, Island of Leyte, P.I., Sept. 10, 1st Lieut. Roscoe Treadwell, Philippine Scouts.

VINTON.—On Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1906, Arthur Dudley Vinton, son of the late Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D., a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1830. Funeral services at the Belmont chapel, Newport, R.I., on Friday, Sept. 14, at 12:30 o'clock.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The polo committee of Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., announce a polo tournament at Van Cortlandt Park, New York, as follows: Saturday, Sept. 15, 3:30 p.m., Great Neck vs. Rockaway, for the Van Cortlandt cups; Monday, Sept. 17, 4 p.m., Squadron A vs. winners of Sept. 15, finals for Van Cortlandt cups; Wednesday, Sept. 19, 4 p.m., Squadron A vs. Great Neck, finals for the Squadron A cups.

The State Armory Commission, of New York, has awarded to James C. Nolan, of Albany, the contract for repairs to the armory of the 23d Regiment, in Brooklyn, including the construction of a new balcony, the reconstruction of the rifle range, the painting of the heavy interior trusses, and the erection of a mezzanine floor in the squad drill room. The bid of Nolan was \$13,857.

Just before the annual team matches at Sea Girt, N.J., the members of the New York State Rifle Team, and also the team from the State selected to shoot for the Dryden Trophy, formed a combination and presented Col. N. B. Thurston, captain of the State team, with a handsome bronze statue of "Victory" on a marble pedestal.

The Nebraska National Guard Rifle team for the season of 1906 consists of the following: 1st Lieut. E. H. Mallowney, 2d Inf., captain; Capt. J. G. Workizer, 2d Inf., U.S.A., coach; Capt. S. D. Davis, Q.M. Dept., spotter; Lieut. Col. Fred Gagner, 1st Inf.; Capt. J. B. Hungeate, 1st Inf.; Capt. M. C. Shallenberger, Co. L, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. H. Brock, Co. K, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Howard B. Heath, Co. M, 2d Inf.; Pvt. William Duffy, Co. B, 1st Inf.; Pvt. Albert F. Felach, Co. B, 1st

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Inf.: Sergt. Jacob Balderson, Co. E, 1st Inf.; Pvt. Bert Meisenbach, Co. E, 1st Inf.; Pvt. Fred Mohr, Co. K, 2d Inf.; Sergt. George S. Joyce, Co. L, 2d Inf.; Sergt. Bert E. Bridges, Co. L, 2d Inf.; Cook John Gibson, Co. L, 2d Inf.; Sergt. Frank F. Willott, Co. M, 2d Inf.; Pvt. Edward J. Lane, Co. M, 2d Inf.

Capt. Charles E. Kimball, of Co. L, 14th N.Y., insists that the statements that he is part owner of a gambling house are not so. He was at the armory recently with Colonel Foote, and the two talked the matter over. At the close of the conference Colonel Foote said Captain Kimball had admitted his connection with the Tornado Club, but denied that it was any more of a gambling concern than any reputable club. He admits that he is in partnership with E. Oppenheimer in the management of the club and that he is and has been its manager for ten years. He says the Tornado Club has a membership of 2,100 men, who pay dues at \$2 a month, and that there is card playing there. Colonel Foote says that he will give the Captain every opportunity to sustain his assertions.

First Lieut. Joseph A. Stiver, 4th Inf., Ohio National Guard, was on Sept. 4 authorized to attend a course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Thomas, Ky.

First Lieut. Marshall Magruder, 2d Lieut. Frank D. Lackland, and 2d Lieut. George E. Tolson, 2d Regt., District of Columbia National Guard, were on Sept. 4 authorized to attend a course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. Charles E. Maxfield, of Co. K, 47th N.Y., in looking over the work of the company during the past drill season, states that while in some respects it has not been up to expectations, still on the whole it is very creditable, and that the company may justly feel proud of the results achieved. "Our success in the rifle range," he says, "shows that we have not neglected that most important part of a soldier's duty, namely, rifle practice, for without ability to use effectively the weapon with which he is armed, a soldier is practically of no value to his organization. It is not necessary to be a sharpshooter, although it is very desirable, but every man is expected to qualify as a marksman, and those who fail to do so, are not doing their duty to the company, regiment or state." The attendance at drills during the past season was as follows: Number of drills, 25. Average number present, 69. Average number present and absent, 80. Average per cent. present, 86. 100 per cent. men, 23.

Major O. B. Bridgman, of Squadron A, of New York, announces that the regular drills will commence the second week in October, Troop 1 drilling Monday, Oct. 8; Troop 3, Wednesday, Oct. 10; Troop 2, Thursday, Oct. 11; and weekly thereafter, except as otherwise directed. All non-commissioned officers will be thoroughly posted in office duties, which includes official correspondence, as they will be examined in such from time to time.

Considerable interest is centered upon the 2d Infantry, N.G.P., owing to the vacancy caused by the death of Colonel Brock, and there are quite a number of aspirants for the eagles, both within and without the organization. The avowed candidates for the present vacancy are Lieutenant Colonel Turner, Major Kunzig, Major Williams and Major Ross, all of whom are in commission in the regiment to-day. It is also said that Captain Leng, Co. B, is a candidate, and that he has a number of friends among the company officers, who are the electors, in choosing field officers in Pennsylvania. Having once gone outside the regiment for a commandant, the present regimental adjutant, Captain Parry, who was responsible for the selection and election of the late Colonel Brock, is said to be again fishing in other waters. Lieutenant Colonel Tilghmann and Major Cresswell, both of the 3d Infantry, have been approached as to becoming candidates, but nothing definite from either is to be had. There may be a couple of others, whose names are not yet ready for publication, but there seems to be a disposition to ask for an election, thus bringing matters to a focus wherein the standing of the candidates may be measured.

In the annual inspection of the Wisconsin National Guard conducted by Gen. Charles King, the following is the relative order of merit by battalion: 3d Battalion, 3d Inf., 169.9; 1st Battalion, 3d Inf., 168.2; 2d Battalion, 3d Inf., 166.1; 1st Battalion, 2d Inf., 164.2; 2d Battalion, 3d Inf., 163.3; 2d Battalion, 1st Inf., 163.0; 2d Battalion, 2d Inf., 158.9; 3d Battalion, 1st Inf., 158.1; 10th Separate Battalion, Inf., 155.9; 1st Battalion, 1st Inf., 153.4.

The members of Co. I, of the 69th N.Y., Capt. Charles Healy, have not been idle during the hot summer months in working for the interest of the company. They have recently secured no less than twenty-two exceptionally promising recruits, who have all passed the doctor, and the latter says that the men physically are the best he has passed in some time. Captain Healy has been promised some ten more good men within the next few days, and hopes to enter the new armory on Oct. 13 with a company of at least eighty officers and men.

Capt. James H. Eastland, asst. surg., Texas National Guard, was on Sept. 6 authorized to attend a regular course of instruction at the Army Medical School in Washington.

7th N.Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

A specially interesting event incident to the visit to New York of the rifle team from the Queen's Westminster Volunteers from London, England, to shoot a match at Creedmoor with a team from the 7th N.Y., will be a grand parade and review to be held in the regimental armory on the night of Thursday evening, Oct. 4, after the conclusion of the shooting. On the above night the Trophy Shield will be presented to the winning team. Following the review and presentation, a general reception will be held, for which about 8,000 tickets will be issued. The tickets for the reception will not be honored at the door before 9:30 o'clock. At the reception there will be

two or more bands of music, and the interior of the armory will be decorated.

The team is due to arrive on September 24, accompanied by several friends. The followers of the team will be taken to the Hotel Astor and the team itself will go to Creedmoor on the following day. On the night of their arrival a mess dinner will be held in the armory, attended by the members of both teams, the English guests, and the board of officers of the regiment. This dinner is to be entirely informal, to make the visitors welcome in a hearty manner. From Sept. 25 until the date of the match the teams will practise at Creedmoor, where they will be quartered in the 7th Regiment club house. On Oct. 2 and 3, the days of the match, arrangements will be made to run special trains to the range at Creedmoor. The regimental band will furnish the music on the second day of the match.

Every effort will be made to insure the most pleasant entertainment for the team and it is planned to make a trip to West Point, Niagara Falls and Washington, and if possible to present the men to President Roosevelt. It is desired that the British team may go home with as pleasant memories of the 7th as the latter men brought with them last summer after the match at Bales. The British team leaves for home about Oct. 13. Sir Howard Vincent, who will be among the guests with the team, will bring with him the trophy shield and the Captain London cup; the latter to be presented to a member of either team who attains the highest score. The Secretary of the State and the Secretary of the Treasury have extended to the team the courtesies of the port, allowing all baggage to pass without inspection or duty.

AGAINST CIVILIAN RIFLE CLUBS.

Brig. Gen. James A. Frye, adjutant general of Massachusetts, has no faith in the scheme to have groups of citizen associations form themselves as members of rifle clubs, and under certain conditions, have issued to them from the State regulation rifles and ammunition. Several organizations in Massachusetts have applied for the issue of arms, and one, located at Taunton, has fully complied with the law and has forwarded to the adjutant general a check covering the amount of the desired issue.

In his discretion, as provided by the law, General Frye has declined to issue any arms, and his reasons are very forcibly set forth in a letter to Lieut. Albert S. Jones, secretary of the National Rifle Association, in which he says:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of Aug. 10, in the matter of the use of State military rifle ranges by members of civilian rifle clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association. In reply to your inquiry: 'This State does not recognize civilian rifle clubs in any official way.'"

"There are no State ranges, the statutes requiring range facilities to be provided by cities and towns in which troops are stationed."

"It is not the policy of the military authorities to encourage the formation of civilian rifle associations. First, because the State annually appropriates over \$350,000 for the support of its militia, which is the legitimate training school for rifle-men; second, because it is felt undisciplined shots, ignorant of the customs and requirements of the Service, form a military asset of but doubtful value; third, because such riflemen have passed no physical examination, have taken upon themselves no obligation to serve in time of emergency, and by no process of reasoning can be reckoned as available for service; fourth, because the encouragement of the formation of armed bodies of men, not directly under the supervision and control of the military authorities of the commonwealth, should for perfectly obvious reasons, be avoided; fifth, because the encouragement of such associations directly affects the recruiting of the active militia, which is joined by many men because of the opportunity it affords for becoming proficient in the use of the rifle."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

W. G. N.—Two bust pictures, one front view, and the other exactly in profile are made in uniform, as part of the new identification record system described in circular 44, Aug. 6, War Department.

B. M. G.—It is not decided yet what date the 5th Cavalry is to go to the Philippines.

M. H. M.—To find out whether the man you mention is now in the Army, and his station, you must write direct to the Military Secretary of the War Department, Washington, D.C., and also state your reason for wanting the information.

J. A. S. asks where he can obtain information concerning the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police. Answer: Write to Sir Frederick W. Borden, Minister of Militia and Defense, Ottawa, Canada.

O. S. W.—Write to the Military Secretary of the Army, Washington, D.C. The civilian candidates to take the examination for appointment as second lieutenant in the Army this year, have already been selected, and their names will duly appear in our columns. A manual for aspirants for commissions in the Army can be obtained from the Franklin Hudson Co., Kansas City, Mo. The Army Officers Examiner, published by John Wiley & Son, New York city, is another valuable work.

E. L. D.—For a list of steamship companies get a copy of the New York Maritime Reporter.

J. C. H. asks: I made sharpshooter in March, 1905, in the Philippines; was discharged last March (1906) from Co. G, 7th Inf.; re-enlisted in Seattle, Wash., on general recruiting service. Now it has been changed per circular 41, M.S.O., to G.S. Infantry under G.O. 106, 1906, W.D. Am I entitled to the \$2 per month. Answer: Yes.

C. M. A.—William H. Pangborn, apprentice, 1st class, U.S.N., was honorably discharged at New York, June 10, 1902. He gave address as care Stephen E. Pangborn, 12 Niers avenue, Union, N.J. The Navy Department has no further information.

J. F. A. writes: I purchased my discharge from the Army in 1899, and desire to know if I would be allowed to purchase it again under the new order. Answer: Yes, you may make application to Military Secretary for the purchase of your discharge.

K. C. H. asks: (1) Does the U.S. Army employ lady stenographers? Answer: Yes, they are employed under the Civil Service rules. (2) If so, are they required to pass examination? Answer: Yes, Civil Service. (3) If so, to whom should application to take examination, be made? Answer: Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C.

O. E. F. asks: An enlisted man being granted a furlough for "two months," taking effect Sept. 5, 1906, on what date will the furlough expire? Answer: On Nov. 4, 1906.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 10, 1906.

Miss Mamie Carrick left for her home in Boston on Saturday after a visit with her aunt, Mrs. Ridley. Her cousin, Miss Gleaves, of Nashville, Tenn., accompanied her to Boston for a visit before returning to the South.

Mrs. Philip Mowry returned Friday from a week's visit to the camp at Mt. Gretna, Pa.

Dr. Charles Thorpe, who has been on sick leave in Wyoming, returned Tuesday but was not sufficiently recovered in health to remain here. An extension of leave was wired for and Dr. Thorpe left again for the West Wednesday evening. He has asked for an annulment of his contract.

The wedding of Lieut. Ben Lear, jr., to Miss Russell (sister of Mrs. Johnson) has been set for Oct. 9. Mrs. Shaw and her daughter, Margaret, left Friday for Fort Slocum, N.Y., after a visit with Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker.

Mrs. William M. Wallace entertained at bridge Wednesday

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afternoon, her guests being Mrs. Drake, Mrs. George W. Wallace, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. McMullen, Mrs. Pickel, Mrs. Bowman, Mrs. McNamee, Miss McGinnis, Miss Hardie, Mrs. Whiteside, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Clark, and Mrs. Chittenden and Mrs. Woodbury, of Burlington. The first prize, a cut glass nappie, was awarded to Mrs. Bowman, and the second, a white and gold compote, to Mrs. Whiteside.

Mr. Victor Whiteside returned to Washington Monday night. Among the post people noticed at the Strong theater when Miss Henrietta Croman presented "All of a Sudden, Peggy," were Capt. and Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Whiteside, Miss Hardie, Mrs. McNamee, Mrs. Scott, Miss McGinnis, Lieut. and Mrs. Pickel, Mrs. George W. Wallace. Dr. Macy has received word that he passed successfully the recent examination for surgeons in the Army. In Mrs. Daniel Le May and sons have returned from a visit to relatives in Montreal.

Mrs. M. M. McNamee entertained with bridge Saturday evening. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Pickel, Capt. and Mrs. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Whiteside, Miss Hardie, Mrs. Clark, Miss McGinnis, Mrs. Bowman, Lieut. and Mrs. McMullen, Mrs. George Wallace. The first prize, some lace, was awarded to Mrs. McMullen, while Lieutenant McMullen won a pack of cards.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 10, 1906.

Mrs. D. H. Boughton entertained the younger set of the garrison on Saturday, in compliment to Mr. Milton Welsh, of Kansas City, who is the guest of her son, George Boughton. The entertainment of the evening was fantan. Among those present were Miss Alice Switzer, of Omaha, Nebr., niece of Mrs. Boughton; Miss Clara Case, Miss Bettine Case, Miss Fuller, Mr. John McDonald and Lieutenant Sharp. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Robertson, parents of Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, left Saturday, accompanied by Secretary of State Burrows and Mrs. Burrows, of Topeka, for an interesting trip in the Northwest. They will visit Mr. and Mrs. Treat, of Seattle, after which they will take a hunting trip in the extreme northern part of the country on horseback. Mrs. William H. Carter, of Chicago, wife of General Carter, is the guest of Kansas City friends, and is expected here before returning home. Major Eben Swift returned Sunday from Fort Riley, and left next day for Washington. Miss Kate Judge, of Salt Lake City, will return to the post with Mrs. Theodore Baldwin, to remain until after the marriage of Miss Mignon Holmes, of Kansas City, which will take place in the autumn. Miss Katherine Shields will arrive shortly to visit Mrs. Peter Murray. She is the daughter of the insular purchasing agent at Manila, P.I., and will return to Manila in November. Mrs. Kerr, of St. Joseph, Mo., is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Henry Jackson. Lieut. James Huston, 10th Cav., will arrive soon to be the guest of his sister, Mrs. Cowan, for a month. He has recently undergone an operation for appendicitis, and has been in the hospital at Fort Riley. Major and Mrs. Beach are at present in Chicago. The illness of Major Beach will not permit him to return for a few days.

The opening exercises of the Infantry and Cavalry School, Signal School and Staff College were held here Monday morning, Sept. 3. Col. Charles B. Hall, commandant of the schools, made a brief address, and Major D. H. Boughton, the instructor in law, delivered an address on the "Art of War."

The military prisoners on Labor Day enjoyed 250 watermelons, provided by Major George S. Young, 18th Inf., the warden of the military prison. Major E. C. Carter, surg., who has been at Fort Riley, returned Saturday. Major Thomas H. Reese, E.C., has returned from Fort Riley.

Mr. M. E. Clark has just returned from Leadville, Colo., and is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. S. M. Hackney, wife of Captain Hackney, on South Broadway, in the city. Mr. Grote, of Chicago, is the guest of his son, Capt. W. F. Grote, 18th Inf.

Mrs. A. B. Warfield has arrived from Chicago, and will remain for some time the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dougherty. Lieutenant Wicorek left for Fort Logan the middle of the week. Mrs. W. F. Grote, after visiting relatives in Chicago, has returned to this post.

The two western captains' quarters now in the course of construction on Meade avenue will be ready for occupancy by Oct. 20.

The Rev. R. A. Ellund, of the Presbyterian Church, of Leavenworth, for the past week was the guest of Chaplain Axton at Fort Riley, where he spoke each evening to great crowds of the men of the Army. Mr. Caldwell Taylor, brother of Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, will leave Sept. 15 for Chicago, where he will attend the Armour Institute. Miss Baud, of Washington, D.C., has arrived, to be the guest during the winter of her sister, Mrs. Rhodes.

Capt. A. L. Conger will be the organist at the Cathedral, Sunday morning, this season.

Invitations have been extended to Capt. E. A. Lewis, 29th Inf., Lieutenants Musgrave and Gunster and their wives to attend the festivities of the Northeast Missouri Log Rolling Association, to be held at Moberly, Mo., next week. These officers are also to be judges in a drill contest to be held in that city on next Tuesday. The Misses Hall will return on Sept. 24, after having visited relatives in Maine during the summer. On Oct. 1 Colonel Hall and family will move into their new quarters near the college, formerly occupied by Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell. Mrs. D. R. Anthony will leave about Sept. 20 for San Francisco and sail for Japan to meet her daughter, Mrs. L. M. Koehler, and after several months' travel will return to the Philippines, where Captain Koehler is stationed. Capt. Jens Bugge, 26th Inf., is ill at his quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. Minus are the guests of Mrs. Minus's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Fenn. Their goods have not arrived from Monterey, Cal., and they will not come here to reside until they settle their quarters. Capt. C. C. Smith sailed on the Thomas, Sept. 5, for Manila, and Mrs. Smith and children will remain as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Graham, on Third avenue, for several months.

Miss Clara Swift entertained informally with cards Saturday

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evening. The guests included Miss Alice Switzer, of Omaha; Misses Mary and Lottie Fuller, and Miss Edith Baird. Mrs. C. C. Hearn arrived here Saturday. Capt. J. D. Taylor, 18th Inf., has arrived from Lake City, Fla., where he has been on school duty for the past year. Mrs. Eben Swift and daughters, Clara and Katharine, will leave Sept. 17 for Washington, D.C., where they will remain temporarily. Mrs. C. H. T. Lowndes and son, Charles, will leave for Norfolk, Va., the latter part of September to join Surgeon Lowndes, U.S.N., who will take station there.

Mrs. Adolph Lange and daughter, Mrs. Milo C. Corey, of Fort Logan H. Roots, who have been spending the summer with Mrs. Sweitzer, in Helena, Mont., have returned to the city. Lieut. C. F. Cox, 11th Cav., who has been ill in the general hospital at Washington Barracks, arrived here Saturday to attend the Staff College.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 6, 1906.

A number of the ladies of the Presidio and surrounding posts in the bay enjoyed the informal hop given on Thursday evening, Aug. 30, by the officers stationed here. Mrs. Frederick Funston, with her usual grace, received the guests, among whom were: Major and Mrs. Devoil, Capt. and Mrs. Nugent, Col. and Mrs. Simpson, Lieut. and Mrs. Kilbourne, Lieut. and Mrs. Eastman, Capt. and Mrs. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. Cullen, Mr. and Mrs. Danforth, Capt. and Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Simpson, Miss Morris, Miss Marshall, Miss McKinley, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Captains Wren, Wildman and Woodall, Lieutenant Hall, Major Ireland, Mr. Torney, Lieut. and Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Croson, Miss Schenk, Miss O'Brien, Lieutenant Nicholson, Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Sypher, Miss Thompson, Mr. Gilman, and others.

Mrs. Taylor, of the Presidio, entertained the Army card club on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 4. She has as her guest Miss McKinley, of Pennsylvania.

Capt. R. M. Kirby-Smith, who arrived from the Philippines recently, has been placed on duty at the General Hospital. Lieut. Col. John A. Lundeen, Dept. of Cal., will receive his promotion to Colonel Oct. 1 and go to Fort Washington, Md., to assume command of the Artillery District of Potomac. Lieut. Col. G. H. Torney, Deputy Surgeon General, Commandant of General Hospital, left a few days ago for Washington, D.C., in charge of detachment of insane, and while East will visit many hospitals to get points for use in his work here.

Capt. Roderic P. O'Connor, who goes to Fort Leavenworth, will leave in a few days, taking with him his bride, nee Miss Gould, of Oakland. They were quietly married on Saturday, Sept. 1.

Capt. C. B. Humphrey, 22d Inf., who has been with his regiment at Camp Tacoma, was taken ill during the maneuvers and ordered to the General Hospital, where he may have to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

Capt. and Mrs. Rand have been the recipients of several social functions to afford an opportunity for their friends to bid them "bon voyage," as they left on the transport Thomas for the Philippines, where the doctor will be stationed for the next two years. Capt. and Mrs. Rand have made many friends in Army as well as in civil circles in San Francisco, who regret their departure. Capt. and Mrs. Nugent left on the Thomas. Captain Nugent's orders only take him to Manila for a short time, when they will return to the Presidio.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Sept. 5, 1906.

The Rev. Mr. Cooper, of Seattle, has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles A. Clark for the past week.

Transportation in this district has become quite a problem, as both the Thomas and Cartwright are out of commission. The latter is having an oil instead of a coal burner installed, and will not be available for several weeks. Fort Casey and Fort Flagler are both entirely dependent on these boats, which makes service very disagreeable at these posts under present conditions.

Lieut. J. C. Peterson made a flying trip to Victoria, B.C., during the week.

Lieutenant Hope of Fort Flagler left that post several days ago to spend a two months' leave visiting friends.

The Pacific Squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Swinburne, passed this post on Sunday evening on their way to Blaine, for the preliminary target practice, to be held in the Gulf of Georgia, near the Canadian line. The Chicago alone remained in drydock for repairs.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Sept. 8, 1906.

Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, 5th Inf., arrived last week and assumed command of this post, which is now a recruiting depot.

The 3d Squadron, 9th Cav., now stationed here, is awaiting orders for a change of station, and it is rumored that this squadron will go to Fort Sheridan.

Capt. A. M. Fuller, 9th Cav., left this week for San Francisco in charge of a detachment of recruits. Mrs. N. A. Goodspeed, wife of Lieutenant Goodspeed, 3d Cav., who has been quite ill, is now convalescent. Lieut. John R. Musgrave, Art. Corps, reported here this week. He is accompanied by Mrs. Musgrave and her sister. Lieut. John H. Howard, 9th Cav., has returned after spending a four months' leave in Europe. Mrs. Harper, from Iowa, is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. J. Ely. Lieut. F. J. McConnell, 17th Inf., has reported here. Capt. L. W. Cornish, 9th Cav., accompanied a detachment of recruits to Fort Sill this week.

Mrs. William B. Banister will leave the early part of next week for her home in Petersburg, Va., to attend the wedding of her sister. Lieut. W. L. Luhn, 5th Cav., left for Sea Girt a few days ago. Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Brush paid a visit to

the post this week. Lieut. D. D. Gregory, 5th Cav., has returned from American Lake, Wash.

Capt. C. C. Smith, 14th Cav., who was until recently stationed here, sailed from San Francisco on Sept. 5 for Manila. He has accepted a detail as governor of the province of Davao, Mindanao. Mrs. Smith and her two children will spend the winter with her mother, Mrs. Graham, at Leavenworth, and will join Captain Smith in the spring. Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Pyles have returned from a month's leave spent in Washington and New York. Miss Catherine Luhn entertained at a delightful luncheon on Friday. The ladies enjoying her hospitality were Miss Lodge, Mesdames Ely, Estey, Fuller and Musgrave. Lieutenant Cox, 9th Cav., who has been confined to his quarters by illness for several days, is again on duty.

FORT ASSINIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Sept. 7, 1906.

One of the most pleasant affairs of the season, which will be long remembered by the exiles at this post, was given by Miss Pearl Young at the home of Mrs. J. W. McCarthy recently. Miss Young was assisted in receiving by Mrs. McCarthy, in white chiffon; Mrs. C. Witt, in blue crepe de Chine; and Mrs. Charles Sandstrom in lavender silk. The decorations were distinctly American, the U.S. coat of arms and flags predominating everywhere, although every country on the globe was represented by tiny silk flags. Japanese lanterns gave out their Oriental luster, which brought one back to the delightful days spent in the land of the Mikado. A delicious lunch was served and progressive pedro was indulged in. Three guests carried off beautiful prizes—a German stein and two Dresden china cups. Among the guests were Steward and Mrs. Yates, Mr. James, Commissary Sergeant Sandstrom, Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. and Miss Kilton, Sergt. Maj. and Mrs. Gilhooly, and Mr. Friedman.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Sept. 10, 1906.

It is announced here that the 3d Battalion, 4th Inf., will arrive at this post Oct. 15.

It speaks volumes for the health of this post, that there are only four patients in the hospital, the smallest number registered in years.

Chaplain J. H. Hunter returned on Wednesday from Fort Benjamin Harrison.

It will be of interest to those who have sojourned here to know that the old boardwalks over the Highland District, in the center of which stands Fort Thomas, which were considered at the time they were laid to be an immense improvement, are now being removed and cement sidewalks are being substituted.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A curious state of affairs is reported by a correspondent of the London Times to exist in the naval arsenal at Toulon. Nearly all the workmen contrive to add to their salaries by exercising another trade during their leisure hours. Some earn extra money as hotel carpet beaters; others distribute prospectuses and hand bills, or act as parcel carriers for local shopkeepers. One man complained recently in all seriousness that he was so overworked at the arsenal that he had no time to exercise his profession of masseur. Indeed, most of the men boast of working as little as possible in the arsenal yards, in order to be fresher for their own private engagements in the evenings. To cap all this, a number of arsenal hands actually carry on their supplementary trades in the yards. It appears that there are amateur shoemakers, watchmakers, barbers, etc., who carry on a thriving and lucrative business among their comrades.

In fact, things have come to such a pass that the Toulon barbers have taken the initiative in petitioning the naval authorities to put a stop to the unfair competition to which they are subjected. Commenting on the matter, the Figaro remarks that these facts go far to explain the slowness of French naval construction.

M. Constantini, of Paris, has invented an automatic, motor-propelled swimming device which, it is believed, will be valuable in life-saving work as well as for other purposes. It consists of a water-tight aluminum case containing a light gasoline motor, which can be strapped to the swimmer's back and buoyed with air bags. The apparatus is easily controlled and will develop enough power to enable even a novice to swim a considerable distance with ease and safety.

It having been stated by the naval correspondent of the London Daily Mail that much defective work had been discovered in the construction of the British battleship Dreadnought, particularly in the riveting, the Portsmouth Telegraph, after a careful investigation and on the highest authority, declares that the report is groundless. "The ship," says the Telegraph, "has been built most satisfactorily, and no ship could have been better constructed. She has never leaked in the least from the time she was launched, and she has stood all tests, hydraulic and other, that have been applied thoroughly well, better, in fact, than some other new ships have stood them. This was the statement of one of the principal officers of the dockyard, who would know if anything was wrong. That the riveting has not been scamped, as alleged, we were assured; nor is there any anxiety whatever as to the behavior of the vessel in future, either through faulty construction or anything else. 'The ship has been well built, and no ship could have been more satisfactorily constructed,' and you can deny the whole of the assertions emphatically," was the concluding remark of one of those most concerned.

The Allgemeine Schweizerische Militär Zeitung describes an interesting competition which took place last June in Switzerland between the Aero and Automobil Clubs; this was carried out under the idea that Zürich was closely besieged, and that a free balloon was to ascend from the town and effect a landing at some spot beyond the enemy's lines of investment, whence despatches could be forwarded to Berne. Motor-cars belonging to the enemy were to follow the direction taken by the balloon and endeavor to capture the crew and the despatches directly it reached the earth. The balloon, carrying three passengers and some pigeons, flew at the rate of seventeen kilometers an hour, eventually coming to earth about 1:45 between Liestal and Olten, the news of the landing being quickly received in Zürich by pigeon post. "The thirteen motors were despatched at one minute intervals from outside Zürich directly the balloon started; the drivers were allowed to make any inquiries they chose as to their way and the direction of the balloon. Of the thirteen, nine found their way correctly to the landing place, the first within half an hour of the balloon and the fifth within two hours, in spite of the going, some of it across country, being very heavy owing to the rain. The movements of the balloon were rather restricted by the condition that it must descend within five hours of the start and on Swiss territory if possible.

The London Express says: "Mr. Haldane, who went to the War Office with a reputation for efficiency and energy far beyond that of any politician who has been

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called to that graveyard of reputations for many years, has already reached the point which is regarded by many people as the end of his journey. The army pronounces him a failure. The nation, keenly desirous of giving him an opportunity of proving his skill as a reformer, acquiesces regretfully. He has not reformed the army, nor do his plans to this end seem to be prospering. The new War Minister has undoubtedly worked hard to effect reforms; but the only reforms effected so far are those which have irritated the army beyond expression, and which have not added one iota to the efficiency of the service. The reduction of the Guards has been exceedingly unpopular, though it must be stated in fairness to the War Minister that in the "inner circles" he is acquitted of all complicity in this piece of petty cheeseparing. Also, it may be added that the order to officers to use tramcars when in uniform whenever the opportunity offers, "in order to save money for the nation," must not be laid at his door, and that it was born of the desire on the part of some subordinate to meet the wild cry of "economy" which has echoed through the dismal passages of the War Office for the past six months.

A Tokio correspondent of the Evening Post states that, omitting some minor items which are not yet clear, and including interest on war debt till March 31, 1906, the total costs to Japan of her war with Russia were about 2,204 million yen. From this deduct the balance receivable from Russia for maintenance of prisoners, now unofficially stated to be about eighty millions. The immediate means of payment were:

	Million yen.	Million yen.
New and increased taxes and monopoly (tobacco and salt) profits, 1904-06 (March 31)	216.6	
Economies in normal budget	96.4	309
Funds borrowed from "special accounts"		63
Voluntary contributions and miscellaneous		2
Total paid from current revenues and capital funds		374
Balance paid from proceeds of loans to the amount of	1,830	

As all bonds were issued under par, actual proceeds were much less. Some explanation of the items in this statement will make it clear. As the value of the yen in American money is forty-nine cents, these figures should be divided by two to ascertain the amount in our currency.

The minutes of the evidence given before the British Royal Commission on War Stores in South Africa, filling two portly volumes, and the reports of chartered accountants analyzing the details of the business filling two other volumes, were published on Tuesday. The United Service Gazette says of it: "No more condemnatory report has been issued within the memory of the present generation, for it arraigns the War Office before the bar of public opinion on charges of the most culpable negligence and general incapacity in the management of its own affairs, and the scheming attempts which are being made to ignore these issues, and evade the performance of a public duty, will but rouse the nation to a knowledge of the still greater scandal behind it in the exertions which are being made to avoid the consequences of these exposures." Broad Arrow says: "We state it on the authority of no less a person than the Chief of the General Staff that the War Office still works in water-tight compartments, and anyone with a knowledge of official life will know that the War Office, Admiralty, or any other government office will work in water-tight compartments if the Minister at the head of affairs does not take steps to insure co-operation between the various branches."

According to the correspondent at Hamburg of The Daily Mail, in the German naval maneuvers on the night of Sept. 10 thirty-six destroyers made a dash for the British coast, reaching it and returning without having been detected. The nominal purpose of the raid across the North Sea was to carry out the search for the German fleet, which, however, the torpedo boat officers knew was lying off Heligoland.

Broad Arrow says: "The necessity for maintaining progress in submarine signaling has decided the Admiralty to make a trial with an American system, and the cruiser Antrim is to be equipped with the required apparatus at Chatham, under the personal superintendence of Mr. J. D. Millet, of the Submarine Signaling Company of Boston, Mass. The French navy have spared no effort in searching for a satisfactory system of submarine signaling, but have hitherto failed to obtain what they consider to be satisfactory results. By means of the American system now being tried, submerged bells can be heard by large vessels at a distance averaging between twelve to eighteen miles, and in this way messages are communicated which warn shipping of coast dangers in time of fog. In the description given of it, the transmitting apparatus consists of a bell, lowered through a hole in the bottom of the hull by the windlass, and an ingenious electrical mechanism enables the operator located above either to ring it continuously in the same way that a church bell is tolled, or to restrict it to a limited number of strokes as may be required for the purpose. The introduction of such an appliance into the Royal Navy would serve a double purpose, for it would not only materially assist in the safe navigation of a vessel, but would speedily announce any attack which was being made on it by an enemy's submarine craft. For these and many other reasons it is to be hoped that the Admiralty may see their way to adopting it for use throughout the navy."

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In an address to the Committee on Enteric Fever, over which he presided at Simla, India, July 31, Lord Kitchener said: "You are aware that we have been engaged for some time on experiments in anti-typhoid inoculation in India, and great advances have been made on the system prevailing at the time of the South African War. By anti-typhoid inoculation we can assist the soldier's tissues to resist the disease by providing fluids in the blood which react and have disastrous effects on a bacterial invasion by typhoid germs. Recent experience proves that we can obtain fruitful results by this means, but, though we have in inoculation a possible solution, this method of treatment is still comparatively in its infancy, and, though we have sufficient data to justify us in introducing the system generally, I look forward to great improvement in its operation. Though the devoted professional experts in India and at home, by careful investigation and practical experience, will do away with some of the drawbacks now attending the process, I think the medical profession are not always fully alive to the thoughtlessness of the soldier as regards taking care of himself. They provide a safeguard against dangerous disease, but it causes considerable discomfort, and yet they are surprised that it is not more willingly adopted. If we want to make inoculation popular generally, I think our efforts should be directed to making its application less painful and unpleasant, even at the expense of some reduction in the period of immunity. The line of thought and inquiry I should like to set before you is whether this could not be accomplished by using a more diluted serum, or distributing the dose over three or more injections, instead of two, as the practice now is, or reducing the amount of serum injected."

NAVAL REVIEW FLEET.

The following is information relating to vessels of the Atlantic Fleet, reviewed off Oyster Bay, N.Y., Sept. 3, by President Roosevelt, an account of which appeared in our issue of Sept. 8, page 32:

Name.	Dis- place- ment.	Length.	Beam.	Mean draft.	Speed.	Guns of 4 in. and over.	Guns under 4 inches.	Officers.	Men.	Torpedoes.	Keel Laid.	Build by—
Battleships.	Tons.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Knots.							
Maine	12,500	393 10 1/2	72 2 1/2	23 10	18.	20	24	35	772	(2)—18 in.	1899	Wm. Cramp & Sons.
Missouri	12,500	393 11 1/2	72 2 1/2	23 11	18.15	20	24	40	739	(2)—18 in.	1900	N'port News S.B. Co.
Kentucky	11,520	375 4 1/2	72 2 1/2	23 6	16.90	22	38	35	651	(4)—18 in.	1896	N'port News S.B. Co.
Kearsarge	11,520	375 4 1/2	72 2 1/2	23 6	16.82	22	34	39	651	(4)—18 in.	1896	N'port News S.B. Co.
Louisiana	16,000	456 4 1/2	76 10	24 6	18.82	24	50	41	840	(4)—21 in.	1903	N'port News S.B. Co.
Rhode Island	14,948	441 3	76 2 1/2	23 9	19.01	24	42	40	773	(4)—21 in.	1902	Fore River S.E. Co.
New Jersey	14,948	441 3	76 2 1/2	23 9	19.18	24	42	40	773	(4)—21 in.	1902	Fore River S.E. Co.
Virginia	14,948	441 3	76 2 1/2	23 9	19.01	24	42	40	773	(4)—21 in.	1902	N'port News S.B. Co.
Alabama	11,552	373 11 1/2	72 2 1/2	23 6	17.01	18	30	34	679	(4)—18 in.	1896	Wm. Cramp & Sons.
Illinois	11,552	375 4 1/2	72 2 1/2	23 6	17.45	18	28	34	656	(1)—18 in.	1897	N'port News S.B. Co.
Indiana	10,288	350 11	69 3	24 0	15.55	16	29	26	610	(1)—18 in.	1891	Wm. Cramp & Sons.
Iowa	11,346	362 5	72 2 1/2	24 0	17.09	18	30	35	619	(2)—14 in.	1893	Wm. Cramp & Sons.
Armored cruisers.												
West Virginia	13,680	502 0	69 6 1/2	24 1	22.15	18	48	41	875	(2)—8 in.	1901	N'port News S.B. Co.
Pennsylvania	13,680	502 0	69 6 1/2	24 1	22.44	18	48	41	850	(2)—18 in.	1901	Wm. Cramp & Sons.
Colorado	13,680	502 0	69 6 1/2	24 1	22.24	18	48	41	850	(2)—18 in.	1901	Wm. Cramp & Sons.
Maryland	13,680	502 0	69 6 1/2	24 1	22.41	18	48	41	850	(2)—18 in.	1901	N'port News S.B. Co.
Cruisers.												
Minneapolis	7,350	411 7	58 2 1/2	22 6	23.07	11	17	33	410		1875	Wm. Cramp & Sons.
Tacoma	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.58	10	15	19	320		1899	Union Iron Works.
Cleveland	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.45	10	15	19	320		1899	Bath Iron Works.
Denver	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.75	10	15	19	320		1899	Needle & Levy.
Monitors.												
Puritan	6,060	290 3	60 1 1/2	18 0	12.40	10	10	20	172		1891	John Roach.
Nevada	3,225	252 0	50 0	12 6	13.04	6	13	13	209		1900	Bath Iron Works.
Florida	3,225	252 0	50 0	12 6	12.40	6	13	13	209		1900	Lewis Nixon.
Arkansas	3,225	252 0	50 0	12 6	12.03	6	13	13	209		1900	N'port News S.B. Co.
Destroyers.												
Whipple	433	248 0	23 3	6 0	28.24	..	8	3	72	(2)—18 in.	1899	M'yard Steel Co.
Worden	433	248 0	23 3	6 0	29.86	..	8	3	72	(2)—18 in.	1899	M'yard Steel Co.
Truxtun	433	248 0	23 3	6 0	29.58	..	8	3	72	(2)—18 in.	1899	M'yard Steel Co.
Hopkins	408	238 9	24 6	6 0	29.02	..	7	3	72	(2)—18 in.	1899	Harlan & H'w' Co.
Lawrence	446	240 7	22 3	6 10	28.41	..	7	3	72	(2)—18 in.	1899	Fore River S.E. Co.
Macdonough	430	240 7	22 3	6 8	28.03	..	7	3	72	(2)—18 in.	1899	Fore River S.E. Co.
Torpedo Boats.												
Wilkes	165	175 0	17 7 1/2	4 8	25.99	..	3	2	26	(3)—18 in.	1899	Gas Eng. & P. Co.
Tingey	165	175 0	17 6	4 8	24.94	..	3	2	26	(3)—18 in.	1899	Columbia Iron W'ks.
Rodgers	142	160 0	16 3/4	5 0	24.49	..	3	2	24	(3)—18 in.	1896	Columbia Iron W'ks.
Stockton	200	175 0	17 6	5 2	25.79	..	3	2	26	(3)—18 in.	1899	W. R. Trigg Co.
Blakely	198	175 1 1/2	17 8 1/2	5 10 1/2	25.58	..	3	2	30	(3)—18 in.	1899	Lawley & Sons.
De Long	196	175 1 1/2	17 8 1/2	5 10 1/2	25.52	..	3	2	26	(3)—18 in.	1899	Lawley & Sons.
Submarines.												
Porpoise	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	(5)—18 in.	1900	J. P. Holl'd T.B. Co.
Shark	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	(5)—18 in.	1903	J. P. Holl'd T.B. Co.
Nina (tender)	357	137 0	26 0	8 6	11.12	..	..	1	25		1865	Reany & Archibald.
Troop ship.												
Yankee	6,225	391 10	48 4	20 1	12.5	8	10	25	468		1892	N'port News S.B. Co.

In the fourth of the series of international yacht races for small boats off Marblehead, Mass., on Sept. 8, for the Roosevelt Cup, the German boat Wannsee caused a surprise by winning a brilliantly contested race on her merits over the Auk and Caramba of the American fleet and the Tilly and Gluckauf of Germany. The Vim, New York's representative in the match, withdrew at the start, fouling the Caramba. Clifford Bucknam, her helmsman, did not wait for a protest from the Caramba, but withdrew without crossing the line. The course was windward and leeward, twice around, twelve miles in all. The wind was a fairly good sailing breeze, varying from east south-west to south southeast. There was a rolling sea, and a strong chop over it. This combination was advantageous to the Germans, presenting conditions entirely suited to the moderate power and fine lines of their boats. The victory of the Wannsee gave general satisfaction. The Wannsee beat the Caramba 1m. 18s., the Auk 2m. 40s., the Tilly 5m. 17s., and the Gluckauf 5m. 51s. The fifth and last of the series of races was sailed on Sept. 10, and resulted in a victory for the American boat Vim, hailing from New York, and she was awarded the Roosevelt Cup. She defeated the Eastern Yacht Club's representative, the Auk, and the German boat, the Wannsee. The course was triangular, fifteen miles; wind east at start, shifting to southeast; tide against wind. There was fog on two legs of the second round. The Vim proved herself to be the best all-around boat of them all. The Vim beat the Auk 4m. 10s., the Wannsee 11m. 41s., while the Auk beat the Wannsee 7m. 25s. Captain Hebbinghaus, the representative of the Imperial Yacht Club, of Kiel, in commenting on the races, said: "The races have been very gratifying to us all. There has been great fairness shown to each contestant, and it has been a pleasure to have been associated with the Eastern Yacht Club in the match. The Germans have been defeated, but they are not despondent. Better sonderklasse boats will be produced in Germany because of the experience gained by this meeting, and future international matches in the class will be far more interesting because of it."

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Note: In the table as given below the small letter or letters in brackets following an organization refer to the footnotes, which show its temporary station during the summer maneuvers, with the exception of the 15 per cent. of each command left at the permanent station for garrison duty.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A.
2. Northern Division—Hqrs., St. Louis, Mo. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn.
3. Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A. in temporary command. Hqrs., Oklahoma City, O.T. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.
4. Pacific Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. in temporary command.
5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. J. F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. J. M. Lee, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

ENGINEERS.

Band and E, F, G and H, Washington Bks., D.C. (a, Hqrs. and 2 companies; g, 2 companies); A and B, Manila, P.I.; C (b) and D (b), Fort Mason, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. (all c).

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A (a, half company; g, half company), Washington Bks., D.C.; B (b), Presidio S.F., Cal.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A (a full company), Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and I, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G (a, half company; g, half company), Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E and H (b), Benicia Bks., Cal.; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
2d Cav. (b, Hqrs. and 1 squadron; c, 1 squadron; d, 1

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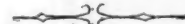
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For use and reference

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squadron).—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
 2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 4th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 5th Cav. (e, Hqrs. and 1 squadron; f, 6 troops).—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; H and K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; I, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; E, G and I, Ft. Apache, Ariz.
 6th Cav. (f, Hqrs. and 10 troops).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade, S.D.; L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.
 7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 9th Cav. (c, Hqrs. and 2 squadrons).—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Jefferson, Bks., Mo.
 10th Cav. (f, Hqrs. and 10 troops).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.
 11th Cav. (c).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
 12th Cav. (g).—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
 13th Cav. (a, Hqrs. and 1 squadron; c, 2 squadrons).—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.
 14th Cav. (b, Hqrs. and 6 troops).—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; F, Sequoia Nat. Park, Cal.; I, Boise Bks., Idaho; J, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; K and M, Yosemite Nat. Park, Cal.
 15th Cav. (a, except 1 troop).—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.
 Battery and Station.
 1st (b). Presidio, S.F., Cal. 16th (c). Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
 2d. Ft. Riley, Kas. 17th (b). Vancouver Bks.
 3d. Ft. Myer, Va. 18th (b). Vancouver Bks.
 4th (f). Ft. Myer, Va. 19th (f). Ft. Russell, Wyo.
 5th. Manila, P.I. 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
 6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 22d. Ft. Riley, Kas.
 8th. Manila, P.I. 23d (a). Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
 9th (b). Presidio, S.F., Cal. 24th (b). Presidio, S.F., Cal.
 10th (c). Ft. Snelling, Minn. 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
 11th (c). Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 26th. Manila, P.I.
 12th (f). Ft. Russell, Wyo. 27th (a). Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
 13th. Manila, P.I. 28th. Manila, P.I.
 14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. 29th (c). Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 30th (c). Ft. Snelling, Minn.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.
 1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
 2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y. 10th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 11th. Key West Bks., Fla.
 4th. Jackson Bks., La. 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.
 5th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md.
 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
 21st. Ft. Howard, Md.
 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.
 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
 27th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
 29th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.
 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.
 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
 38th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
 39th. Ft. Howard, Md.
 40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.
 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
 44th. Ft. Washington, Md.
 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
 49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
 54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.
 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
 57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
 58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.
 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.
 60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio S.F., Cal.
 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.
 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
 65th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
 66th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
 67th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
 70th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I.
 2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 3d Inf. (b).—Hqrs. and E, F, G, H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.
 4th Inf.—Hqrs. and I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A and C, Columbus Bks., O.; B and D, Ft. Slocum, N.Y.; E and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.; G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.
 5th Inf. (a).—Hqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Plattsburg, N.Y.
 6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 7th Inf. (b).—Hqrs. and I, K, L and M, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
 8th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
 9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; B, Ft. Wayne, Mich.
 10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. G and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Co. H, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Co. A, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Co. B, Fort Egbert, Alaska; Co. G, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; L and M, Honolulu, H. I.; I and K, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
 11th Inf. (f).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
 12th Inf. (a).—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C, D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L, M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
 13th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

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14th Inf. (b).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Bks., Wash.
 15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 16th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 17th Inf. (g).—Entire regiment Ft. McPherson, Ga.
 18th Inf. (c).—Entire regiment Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
 19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 20th Inf. (b).—Entire regiment, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.
 21st Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 22d Inf. (b).—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; K and M, Angel Island, Cal.; I and L, Point Bonita, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
 23d Inf. (a).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Madison Bks., N.Y.; K, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.; I, L and M, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
 24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
 25th Inf.—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Reno, Okla.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.
 26th Inf.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
 27th Inf. (d).—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
 28th Inf. (d, Hqrs. and 2 companies; f, 2 companies).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; L and M, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.
 29th Inf. (f).—Hqrs. and E, F, G, H and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, B, C and D, Ft. Logan, Colo.; J, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; K and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.
 30th Inf. (c).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Ft. Reno, O.T.
 Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Okey.
 Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.
 All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

REFERENCES.

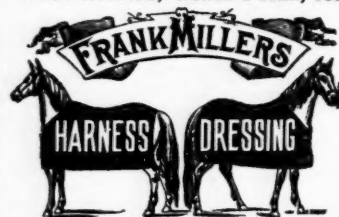
(Name of officer commanding each camp is given.)
 (a).—At Mount Gretna, Pa. Major Gen. F. D. Grant.
 (b).—At American Lake, Wash. Brig. Gen. Fred. Funston.
 (c).—At Fort Riley, Kas. Brig. Gen. T. J. Wint.
 (d).—At Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind. Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter.
 (e).—At camp near Austin, Tex. Brig. Gen. W. S. Mo-Cankey.
 (f).—At camp near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Brig. Gen. Constant Williams.
 (g).—At camp near Chickamauga Park, Ga. Brig. Gen. J. W. Bubb.

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SAD OR SERIOUS?

A correspondent says: "I enclose a 'hot one' which I have just cut out of Sanitary Progress, a monthly publication fired at the public by the Nelson Manufacturing Co. of St. Louis. The issue is called Vol. 2, No. 7, August, 1906. Can't tell whether this clipping is meant to be 'sad or serious.'"

The clipping referred to is as follows: "I move that we disband the Army and Navy, set the soldiers and sailors at work tearing down the slum tenements and building houses good for folks to live in, melt the guns and ships into structural steel and cultivate peace instead of war. We used to carry two pistols and a bowie knife to preserve peace and they do yet, in parts of Kentucky and Tennessee. We have quit it personally, but continue it nationally. If we behave ourselves at home and abroad, nobody will bother us. Savagery isn't inherent in human nature, we cultivate it and it grows. The sheriff's posse must be our dependence at home, he has authority to summon all of us; if we refuse, it is because the cause is unjust. At Le Claire there are no arrests because there is no injustice, or too little to be noticed, and perhaps also because there are no guns and no policemen."

Miss Sally Tompkins, the only woman who ever received from the Confederacy a commission as captain, is an inmate of the Home for Needy Confederate Women, in Richmond. In 1862 the Confederates promulgated an order directing that all private hospitals should be closed and the men assigned to duty in the hospitals under the control of the War Department. This was resented by the friends of Miss Tompkins, who knew of the work she had done and her sacrifice for the Confederacy. They appealed to the President of the Confederacy, but he saw no way by which to prevent the execution of the order. At last, knowing the character of work done by Miss Tompkins, her zeal and desire to maintain the hospital, President Davis called in the Secretary of War, saying: "Let a commission issue forthwith naming Miss Sally L. Tompkins, of Richmond, as captain of cavalry, unassigned." The commission was promptly made out and forwarded to Miss Tompkins while she was at the hospital. President Davis wrote her that she would be entitled to draw pay as an officer, saying to her that she would have that with which to aid in the work she was doing. But Miss Tompkins only smiled and said, "Thank you, Mr. President." She accepted the commission, but never a cent of the pay did she get, allowing it to remain to her credit and directing that it be used to equip and feed the men in the field. More than 1,390 soldiers were treated at her hospital, and as fast

as the men recovered they would take their places at the front. To her the work she was doing was unimportant, and the men could only show their appreciation for her by reporting for duty at once.—Washington Star.

In the ninety-one years that have elapsed since it was established, the North American Review has been, successively, a quarterly, a bi-monthly and a monthly. The number issued on Sept. 7 now begins its career as a fortnightly; it will henceforth be published on the first and third Fridays of each month. It will still adhere to the spirit of its old motto, discussing important subjects from all points of view. But, in addition, through an editorial department, it will now express opinions of its own on current topics of interest; and, through a distinctive literary department, it will, with the help of the best-equipped critics, systematically review important new books. The current issue opens with the first of a number of chapters from Mark Twain's Autobiography which have been selected for publication in the Review during the coming year. We hope that the genial Mark will give us a full account of his experiences as a guerilla in Missouri during the Civil War.

Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., report the following list of patents. Granted August 28: Firearm, A. H. Worrest; firearms, target illuminating device, D. McIntosh; guns, G. Hagen. Granted September 4: Means for absorbing recoil in cannon, guns and the like, Burkard Behr; firearm, Jules L. Saget; recoil operated firearm, Adelbert E. Hall; sight for firearms, Francis C. Chadwick; repeating shotgun, Henry J. Boosted; gun sight, Dean W. King, jr.; ordnance, Israel G. Good. Granted Sept. 11: Firearm, Thomas C. Johnson; cartridge extracting and ejecting mechanism for guns, Herman Lehmann; automatic gun, Herman Lehmann; rapid-fire ordnance, John W. Dearborn; rifle construction, Coello Hamilton; front sight for rifles, Thomas A. Watson; telescope mount for rifles, Franklin W. Mann.

The Militär-Wochenblatt reaches the following conclusion as to the number of Japanese taking part in the war with Russia: Officers of all ranks, 30,270; non-commissioned officers, 223,000; men, 867,000; civilian employees, 100,200; grand total, 1,220,470. In these figures are included all persons serving in any capacity in the theater of war. The Japanese made the following captures: Three hundred and sixty-nine field guns, 452 guns of position,



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seventy-nine machine-guns, 110,548 rifles, and 6,455 other weapons. The following amount of ammunition was taken: Seventeen thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven shells for heavy guns, 242,618 shells for field-guns, and 24,713,766 rifle cartridges. Also captured were two balloons and 4,800 wagons. Of the captured field-guns the Japanese organized during the operations twelve quick-firing batteries of six guns each.

The Century Magazine in 1907 will have a strong Civil War flavor. Already in preparation are a series of articles on "How the Civil War Was Financed," by Ellis Paxson Oberholzer; an account of "Lincoln in the Telegraph Office," by David Homer Bates, and Gen. O. O. Howard's recollections of distinguished men, Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Grant, Lee, and others.

The primitive national army of England, the United Service Gazette tells us, consisted of the great bulk of the landowners, who were bound by the obligation of personal service. That army was known by the name of the Fyrd, the period of service being fixed by custom at two months in the year. This is the force at present known as the militia. We know that this

force was organized by Harold or his son, and we know that it was embodied in anticipation of the Norman invasion. It was with an army composed chiefly of this Fyrd, or militia, that Harold opposed the invaders, fighting bravely and resisting to the last man.

Press reports state that Mrs. Arthur T. Balentine who, before her marriage to Capt. Arthur T. Balentine, Art. Corps, U. S. A., was Miss "Kittie" Reed, only daughter of the late Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has decided to publish a monthly magazine called The Yellow Ribbon, which will be devoted to the interests of woman's suffrage on the Pacific coast. The journal will be published in Monterey, but will be edited at the Presidio, where Captain Balentine is stationed.

A remarkable underwater test for the submarine Cigogne has been arranged by the French Naval Department. With a crew of seventeen men aboard the vessel is to be submerged to a depth of ninety-eight feet. It has already been tried at eighty-one feet, and the submarines Thon and Aloise have been sunk to ninety-eight feet, but they draw only sixty-eight tons, while the Cigogne is a monster of the deep, with a draft of 178 tons.

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